

THE  
MOST DELEC-  
table and pleasaunt Histo-  
ry of *Clitophon* and *Leucippe*:

Written first in Greeke, by *Achilles Statius*, an  
Alexandrian: and now newly transla-  
ted into English, By *VV. B.*

Whereunto is also annexed the argument of euery Booke,  
in the beginning of the same, for the better  
vnderstanding of the Historie.



LONDON

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and are to be sold at his shop in Fleetstreet,  
at the sign of the hand and  
Plough. 1597.





# TO THE RIGHT

HONOVABLE HENRY WRIO-

THESLEY, EARLE OF SOUTHAMPTON,

and Baron of Titchfield, W. B. wi-

*sheth continuance of health,*

*with prosperous estate and*

*felicities.*



At what time (Right Honourable) the renowned Prince *Philip* of *Macedon*, was about to lay siege vnto the famous Cittie of *Corinth*, the Corinthians appalled with the fear of this sodaine newes, euery man fell to prepare himselfe readie to the defence of the Citie: here one scoured vp old armour, another carried mortar and stones, to fill vp the breaches of the wall: others went to make a trench, others to the casting vp of a bulwarke: to conclude, euery man applied himselfe about some things, as need & time did require. Which diligence of the people, *Diogenes* marking well, hauing nothing wheron he might bestow his labour, girding his clothes to him, began to rowle his Tub, wherin he dwelt, vp and downe the Market place: and being asked of one of his acquaintance why he did so:

A 3

And

*The Epistle Dedicatorie.*

And I also (said he) do rowle my Tub, that amongst so many workmen I alone might not be idle. In like maner (right noble Lord) since the same hath hapned to me now, as it was in *Diogenes* age, that amongst so many multitudes of writers, which euery day doo publish and set forth new workes, I alone might not be idle, I haue thought good with *Diogenes* to rowle my small Tub also: and because that, *non omnibus contingit adire Corinthum*, Of euery court wood *Mercury* is not made, neither is euery mans Muse alike, to flie aloft: I haue bestowed my labor on the translatiō of this pleasant History, first writtē in Greek by *Achilles Statius*, which now I haue presumed to dedicate to your honor, being a delightful poeme, although in prose: which doth consist in the fiction, not in the meeter; although seeming full of prolixitie, yet with delight auoyding satietie, being a meane to beguile the time, and other exercises being past, to serue for recreation: wherefore I commit this to your honourable protection: beseeching your honour fauourably to accept of this my small trauell in translating of this Author, whom if I haue worthily translated as he requires, I am assured your honour will well like of: knowing that if the gracious beames of your fauour shine therein, no carping *Momus* can shadow it. Resting thus in hope of your Honours curtesie, I cease: wishing you a happie life, with increase of all honour and felicitie.

*Your Honours in all dutie:*

W. B.



To the Curteous Reader.



**T**He Prouerbe is, where good wine is to be sold, there needes no luy-bush: where the Author by himselfe is most exquisit, there needs no inscriptions of commendations, or apology to be set before his dore: but because he is a stranger unknowne, and lately arrived into this Countrey, I will shew him the like entertainment, as other country men haue done, to shew who & what he is: A Gracian he was born, as by his eloquence may plainly appeare; and from neare about Constantinople, as some haue supposed, he went to be preferred in Alexandria, where he wrote this Historie, a worke most rare and delectable: of the reading of which, I may verily say (as *Fulgentius* saith in his *Mythiologicke*) the morall dooth yeelde unfained profit: whose copious eloquence, pleasant & delightful stile, I leaue to the gentle Readers to commend: to whom I may say (as *Crucius* saith vppon *Heliodorus*) there is none who is learned, and desirous of good instructions, which once hauing begun to read him, can lay him aside, vntill he haue perused him ouer. Thus committing him to your honorable censure, I ende.

Your friend,

W. B.



# The first Booke of Achil-

les *Statius*, of the loue of *Clitophon*  
and *Leucippe*.

*The Contents.*

In it is declared the History of *Eurapa*, the Countrey and parents of *Clitophon*, the coming of *Panthia* and *Leucippe* from *Byzantium* to *Tyrus*: the manner how *Clitophon* fell in loue with *Leucippe*: the discourse of *Clinias* concerning women: the vnfortunate death of *Charicles*.



In the shore of the Assyrian sea, is situated Sydon, chiefe Citie of Phœnicia, and the original of famous race of the Thebans, this Citie hath two heauens, containing within them a great compasse, but the passage to them is very narrow, drawing in the water of the sea by little and little, on the right side of the Port where the Cranke by force of the water is made hollow: there lyeth open another passage, by the which the water doth flow back again, whereby a haven is ioyned to a haven: so that in this shippes may harbour in winter, and in the other in sommer they may safely lye at roade. Whither when out of the maine sea by force of a nightie tempest I was brought, for the safe arriual (as the custome was) I sacrificed to the Goddess of the Phœnicians, which the Sydonians do call *Astarte*; but the most of the Latines do call her *Venus*. Then walked I round about many parts



partes of the che, which in the best situation, the famous cities, and sumptuous buildings, admiring also the magnificentes of their temples, wherein when I had sufficiently gazed on their offerings to their gods hung at their tabernacles, I by chance espied a faire large picture, wherein was drawne the sea & land, & the whole history of Europe: the sea was called Phænician sea, but the land was called Sydonian: on the land was a groue full of yong damels: in the sea was a bull swimming, carrying on his back a most beautiful virgin, directing his course towards Crete: the groue was garnished with variety of many flowers, & planted with many faire trees, & pleasant shrubs, whose boughs & leaves did so naturally (as it were) embrace & tie ene another, as that they did serue for vse of a house. Moreover, the painter had with such cunning workmanship drawne a thin shadow vnder the leaves, that in some places the beams of the sun pearcing thogh, did somewhat shine: this groue was compassed round with reeds, and set throughout with sweete and odoriferous plants, as myrrhe, roses, spike, daffadill, wherevnder were made pleasant seats to rest vpon: but in the bottom of this groue there was a most bright fountaine, which winding it self through the midst of it did water these flowers & plants: neither were they wanting who had the sight of it: for one was weeding & picking the beds, another pruning the trees, another standing over the riuer with a spade in his hand, did open the course of the water: but on that part of the groue which bordered on the sea, the painter had so artificially drawne the maides, as that they did shew both mirth and sorrow by their countenances, hauing garlands on their heads, their haire about their shoulders, their feet without shoes, their legs bare, their clothes tuckt vp to the knees, their faces pale, their cheeks wrinkled & wan, their eyes beholding the sea, their lips, as it were for feare about to speake somewhat, a little gaping, their hands were stretched forth toward the bull, & they went so far into the sea, that the water came vnto the vpper part of their legs: their carriage and gesture of their bodie did appere to be such, as that they seemed they would go to the bull, yet feared to commit themselves to the violence of the water. The sea had

two

two colours, that part which was next to the land was somewhat red, but the deeper and further off, of his natural colour: there out of the midst of the water did appere certaine rocks, as it were cast vpon out of the earth, which seemed to be all white with the some of the swelling & raging waues beating on the side. In the middle of the sea was painted a bull, which was carried by the waues, casting vpon the water before him like vnto a mountain. The virgin sitting vpon his back, not after the manner of horsemen, but both her legs being sitte laid downe on his right side, with her left hand held his horse, as wagoners accustom to hold their reines, whose direction the bull did follow: her breast to her priuy parts was attired with a biale of laine, the rest of her body was couered with a purple mantle, all the other parts were to be seene, save there where her garments couered, for she had a deepe nauill, a plaine smooth belly, narrow flanke, round buttocks: her tender breasts seemed to swell, thogh the middle of which went down a faire narrow way most pleasant & delightful to the beholders: with one hand did she holde his horse, with the other his taile, but yet so that the attire of her head couered with a scarf cast ouer her shoulders, was held on fast against the force of the wind, which did so beat on her bosom, that euer where it seemed to swell. She thus sitting on the bull, was carried like a shippe, her scarf seruing in stead of a saile. Round about the bull Dolphins floted about, and sported at their loues in such sort, as that you would thinke, you saw their verie motions drawne. There was a litle boy, which led the bull, displaying his wings abroad, holding in his hand a Torch, and turning to Iupiter did smile, as though he mocked him, that he for his cause was thus transformed into a Bull. I thus beholding this picture, praysed euery part thereof: but looking more earnestly vpon Cupid, which ledde the Bull, I spake thus to my selfe: Beholde how heauen, sea and land, do obey the commandements of this litle boy: wien as a yong man which was then by chance present, and vnderstood my words, said: This thing truly I can testifie, to whom for loues sake, so many aduersities haue hapned. He said I, I pray good fellow tell me what matter, & what they be y thou hast suffered: for thy

countenance doth shew that thou hast had something to do with the mysteries of this God. Then answered he: you do call me stricke, to recount a most mingled and confused bedrole of unfortunate mishaps: all which will seem to you to be but mere fables, and idle figments. Then said I, no I swear by Ioue and god Cupid himself, that the recounting of these thy misfortunes will not be troublesome to me, but rather the more acceptable, because they may seeme to be somewhat fabulous: when as I had said so, I took the man by the hand, and led him into a wood hard by, where many broad beeches, and dark shadowing plain trees did grow, neare vnto the banks of chrystal streame: which gently running did yeld a pleasant murmuring. Where when I had chosen a fit seate I had him sit him downe, and I my self sat downe by him. Then (said I) now is it time that you begin to declare your hard mishaps, for here is a place altogether full of delight, and fit for such amorous discourses: then hee from the beginning began to speak thus. My Country is Phœnicia, borne in Tyrus; my name is Clitophon, my father called Hippis, my fathers brother in lawe is called Sostratus, for my father had two wiues: This Socrates, because of an inheritance which descended to him there by his mother, dwelt alwaies at Byzantiū: My father dwelt at Tyrus, my own mother I neuer saw, for she died whē I was a child; my father therfore married another wife, by whō he had a daughter called Caligone, which he decreed to make my wife: but the destinies which are more mighty the mortal man, had appointed the contrary, and referred another for that end. For oftentimes the gods do accustom to forget things to come to mortall men by dreames, not that by foreknowing of daungers they should auoyde them (for no man can auoyde that which the Destinies haue decreed) but that when they fall out, they should beare them with more patience: for suddaine and vnerpected misfortunes, do quell and rent the minde stricken with their vnlooked for coming: but those which are knowne before and foretold, whilst the minde by little and little is brought to the cogitation of them, do farre lesse trouble them. Therefore when I came to thirtene yeares

of age, and my father not long after had appointed the marriage to be solemnized; then fortune began to act her Comedie: for when I had layd mee downe to rest, Morpheus beganne to fill my head full of his fantasies, and idle dreames: me thought that I was so ioyned together with a mayde, that from the navel to the heade we were but one body, and then after wee grew all into one; me thought there stode a woman behinde me, whose visage was grim, stature tall, ghastly lookes, bloodie eyes, sharpe cheekes, her haire vipers and adders, holding in her left hand a firebrand, wherewith in a rage she stroke me a blowe; in that part where both our bodies did come into one, and by force did rent her from me againe: wherfore being stricken with feare, I awaked out of my dreame, neither did I disclose this to any: but still by my selfe alone I thought vpon them often. In the meane season there came Letters from Byzantium, from my vncle Sostratus, to my father, whose tenour was thus.

*Sostratus* to his brother *Hippis*, sendeth commendations.

**M**y daughter Leucippe, and my wife Panchia, are comming to you: for open warre is proclaimed betwene vs and the Thracians, keepe you my dearest pledges firme, till the end of the warre: Farewell.

My father hauing read the Letter, rose by presently, and went vnto the sea shore: and not long after he returned againe with a great traine of seruants and maydes, which Sostratus had sent with his wife and his daughter. Amongst them was a most beautifull woman, of stature tall, in rich and sumptuous apparell; vpon whom as soone as euer I had cast mine eyes, I remembred Europa, sayling vpon the backe of the Bull: her eyes did seeme to be quicke, rolling with a pleasant kinde of delight; her haire yellow and curled, her eye browes were of a pure blacke, her eyes white, save that the middle was tempered with a bright delightfull redde, lyke to that we where with the Lydian women do colour their yuorie: her mouth begin-

ning to open her corall lips, like sweet rose-leaves, wherefore as soone as I saw her, I presently felt a grievous wound pearcing to my hart. For beautie is sharper then any dart to wound withall, & by the eyes making passage for his amorous wound, pearceth to the heart. In the very selfe same moment of time, I did both praise her stature, was amazed at her beautie, tremble in mind, and more eagerly admire her beautie, and oftentimes did I strive to withhold mine eyes from beholding her, but they still resisted: for being allured with the sweetnesse & excellencie of her beautie, turned themselves thither againe, and at length they inioyed the victory. But the women being brought in, one part of the house was appointed for them: my father commanded supper to be made ready: and when supper time was come, my father had appointed that on every side of the table two should sit, he & I in the middle, the mothers on the left hand, and the daughters on the right: but when I marked how directly opposite she was placed against me, a sudden ioy rose in my mind of a sudden, to thinke of her who now was the opposite marke whom my thoughts should aime at. For what I did eate in that supper I cannot very well tell: for I was like to the saints to whom meat is offered, yet eate nothing: or else like to those who dreame of supper: but sitting by directly my back leaning agaynst the wall, I did altogether behold the space, earnestly beholding and stealing, as it were her beautie. And this was all my supper. After the Table was taken away, one of the boyes of the house came to the Table, and began to play on a Citterne: and first striking the strings with his finger alone, gaue a small shrill sound: then taking a quill when he had tuned it, he sung a song to his instrument, howe Apollo did blame Daphne for flying away, and how he himselfe pursued her: and euen now was about to take hold of her, that he maid might be transformed into a tree, with whose leaues he did plat himself a crowne. The which song did minister more heat vnto my fire: for amorous talke is a certaine vehement incitation of desire. And although that a man by nature were temperat, yet by an exaple he would be drawn to follow, & so much the sooner, by how much the example were more excellent: for that same

bashful

bashfulnesse, which did call one back from offending, being expelled by the dignitie of some worthier thing, is chaunged into licetiousnesse. Wherefore I spake to my self thus what was not Apollo taken in loue: and cast away all shame: and openly pursued a virgin, why dost thou therefore languish in slouthfulness, and being overcome with shamefastnesse, dost prefer continencie, before thy desire: what art thou better then a God? But when it began to wax somewhat late, & we were went first to bed, & not long after we also: others having bestowed the pleasure of their supper on their bellies, but I on my eyes: for being full with the pleasant countenance & most sweete looks, & euen in a manner drunke with loue it selfe, I went into my chamber, where I accustomed to lie, but no sleepe would harbor in my wearie eyes. For surely it is so ordained by nature, that when al diseases, yet especially those of the body are more troublefome by night, and when we are at rest they are most busie to torment vs, and do afflict vs with greater griefe: for when our members are at ease, then hath he wound time to rage. And such is the condition of a wounded mind: for when the body doth cease from motions, the mind being grieved doth afflict one beyond al measure: for the eyes and eares in the day time are occupied about many matters, and do not feele the sharpe cogitations, but withhold the mind so, that it can haue no time to grieve: but if every part be detained with pleasing rest, the mind thereby gathering himselfe together is tossed up & down with the daily stormes of hard mishaps: all which till then did lie asleepe, but now are awaked and ready at hand: for in mourning there are sorrows: in cares cogitations: in dangers feare: in loue a continuall burning fire: thus euery sorrow hath his passions. At length morning appeared, and sleepe taking pittie of me, brought me a little ease: yet would not this wech out of my mind, but al my dreams were of Leucippe, me thought I talked with her, I plaid with her, I supped with her, & did attaine more pleasures then in the day time: I kissed her, and did attaine more pleasures: not long after came in one of the seruants of the house, and awaked me, whose importunatenesse I cursed, because he had interrupted me of so sweete a dreame. And rising out of my bedde, I went

of

2 A most pleasant Historie  
of purpose, and walked in the Gallerie which lay before this  
Paydes doore, and I brought with me a booke, which looking  
down I did read so, as ofte as I came ouer against her doore;  
I cast mine eyes vpon her. And hauing walked thus a while  
drawing in more lone by beholding, I went my way, my mind  
miserably afflicted: and after this manner I spent thre daies: I  
had a kinsman in the house, whose father & mother both were  
dead, his name was Clinias, he was two yeares elder then I,  
and was in loue with a yong boy, to whom he vsed such libera-  
litie, that hauing bought a goodly faire gelding, the boy comen-  
ding him, he presently bestowed it vpon him. Querinoze did I  
mocke and ieast with him, that he had so much leysure from his  
businesse, to spend his time in loue, and still to be held fast in his  
delights: but he smiling vpon me, and shaking his head, sayd: I  
hope yet that at length the time will come, that you be caught  
in loues snares also; to him then I came, and hauing saluted  
him, I satte downe by him: now (said I) Clinias, do I suffer  
punishment for the reproches which I bestowed on thee: for  
now I my self am taken in loue also: then he clapping both his  
hands together, fell into a great laughter: and rising vp kissed  
my face, which shewed what amorous watching I had endu-  
red, and said: true it is that thou art in loue, for thine eyes doe  
shew as much: he had scant said these wordes, when Charicles  
(for so was the boy called) came running in, & said: I am come  
to thee, Clinias, wonderfully grieved in mind, to declare vnto  
thee: and here together with Clinias he fetcht a great sigh: the  
Clinias as it were depending of his soule, with a fountering  
song, said, Thou dost kil me with thy silence, what it is that tor-  
menteth thee thus: or with whom dost thou strue? Then said  
Charicles, my father goeth about to marry mee to a wife, and  
she is hard fauored, and deformed too, that I might be tormen-  
ted with a double hell: for since a faire wife is a great trouble,  
how can it otherwise be, but that an ill fauored one must needs  
be twise worse; but my father gazing after wealth, doth affect  
much that family: wo is me, poor wretch, which am sold for mo-  
ney, to be my wifes bondslane; which when Clinias heard, he  
wered

of Clitophon and Leucippe. 9  
wered pale, and inueryng bitterly agaynst women kind, he ve-  
hemently dissuaded him from marriage, saying: what doth thy  
father go about to marry thee? What hast thou deserued, that  
thou shouldst be cast into bondes: dost not thou heare great  
Ioue himselfe speaking for thee thus:

To these Ile giue the price of the heauenly fire stoln away,  
To be a plague which none shall shun, ne euer shal decay.

Such is the pleasure which is gotten in such matters, that it  
may be very well likened to the nature of the Smermaids, for they  
by the sweetnesse of their songs, do utterly destroy those which  
listen to them: and thou must beheld the greatnesse of the mis-  
haps insuing, by the very preparation of the marriage: as by  
the swete sounding of the Musicke, clapping together of daies,  
and burning of Tapers. Now who seeing such great tumults  
and stirre, would not count him vnsfortunate that goeth about  
to take a wife: to me he seemeth to go vnto a battell: and if  
that thou didst abhor the studie of humanitie, then thou mightest  
perhaps be ignorant in the misadventures which haue happe-  
ned by women: but when thou hast posited so well in that art,  
that thou canst remember what arguments they haue mini-  
stred for the stage, why shouldst thou forget the Jewell of Ery-  
phile, the banquet of Phylomela, the slaundcr of Schenoboa,  
the incest of Arope, the crueltie of Progne in killing her own  
childe: What and if the beautie of Chriseis, did allure Aga-  
memnon, the fauour of Bryseis intice Achilles, yet they were  
cause that both their armies were consumed by the plague.  
Candaules king of Lydia, married a faire wife, but he was slain  
by her: the nuptial torches of Helen burnt Troy: the chastitie of  
Penelope, caused a great number of gallant woers to be slain:  
Phædra caused Hippolitus, whom she loued, and Clytemne-  
stra, caused Agamemnon, whome she hated, presently to bee  
made away. Women readie to all wickednesse, which  
are a lyke pernicious vnto them whom they loue, as to  
those whome they hate. And what was the reason why  
Agamem-

His head and eyes were like to almightie *Ioue*,  
And did like maiestie with his person moue.

And yet (oh *Iupiter*!) such a mans head was cut off by a woman: and for faire women let this suffice, in whose company a meane unhappinesse is alwayes present. For beautie sometimes both ease calamities: and it alone is one good thing amongst so manie badde. But if thee be (as you say) deformed, you are punished indeede with a double hell: and who by any meanes can endure it, especially being of so tender age, and rare beautie? Do not (by the immortall Gods) *Charicles*, cast thy selfe into scruttude: nor do not cropp the flower of thy age before the time: for amongst manie other mischieses which bee in marriage, yet this is one, that the strength of thy age must bee spent there: to not, I pray thee (good *Charicles*) do not, I say, vnder thy selfe: and let so deformed a Gardener cropp so fayre and swete a Rose. Then sayde *Charicles*, the Gods and I haue alwayes had a care of this, and the marriage shall not bee yet this good while, and many things may bee done by night: and wee will consider of it at our leysure. Wherefore, now it remaines that I go and exercise my selfe with the horse which you gaue mee, for as yet I neuer did ride him. So he went away about to ende his first and last race: but I went forward to declare vnto *Clinias* howe all my matters stode, howe I fell into loue, and how I enioyed the sight of her: I tolde him also her lodging, her supper, her beautie. At length perceyning my selfe to talke somewhat absurdly: *Clinias* (said I) I can neuer be euen with grieffe, for loue hath cast all his furie vpon me, and hath left mee no place to take my rest: *Leucippe* is alwayes in my minde, in my eyes, in my heart, and al my cogitations: neither euer was there any man to whom like mishap euer happened, for my grieffe lyeth at home. Thou talkest like a mad man, sayd *Clinias*, since it is not possible to enioy a more happier loue then thou dost: for thou hast no need

to go to another mans house, no need of passengers betwene, fortune hath not separated her from thee, but euen placed her together with thee in the same house: to another which is in loue, it is sufficient if he can but inioy his mistresse lookes, and he accounteth it the greatest pleasure that is, but to satisfie his eyes with beholding her: but they are thought most happy, who haue libertie to talke together: but thou dost both see her, heare her, and eat & drinke together with her. And although that thou art thus happy, yet thou complainest, & dost beare an vngateful mind towards *Cupid*, who hath done thus much for thee: dost not thou know yet, that there is greater pleasure in beholding thy mistresse, then in touching her? For while the eyes do looke one vpon another, like vnto a looking glass, they do take in them the true proportion of the body: for y very images of beautie sent from the body, & by the help of the eyes falling to y hart, do there, although the bodies be separated asunder, inioy a happy meeting: and it is farre more Delightfull then the carnall copulation of the bodies, which both seeme to me to be but altogether vaine: and to tell you briefly my opinion, what I thinke, continuall vse hath greatest force to perswade, and the eyes are the getter s of loue: and to get fauor, daily custome doth most of all auaille, whose force truly is such, that it wil tame the very sauage wild beasts, much more women. Moreover, the equalitie in yeares will auaille much to obtaine her fauour for euer. Betwene the like is the best coherence: and so it is ordained by nature, that euerie like chooseth his like: so that where she doth perceiue thee is loued, she will requite it with a mutuall loue againe, for euerie maid would haue her self accounted faire and beautifull, and doth reioice to be beloued, and doth commend her louer as a witnesse of her beautie. And if there be any which thinketh she is beloued of now, she then begins to misdeme of her own countenance. Wherefore this one thing especially I exhort you to do, that you ende uor by all meanes to bring it so to passe, that she may think she is beloued of you: & some after wil she imitate you: but how may these be done which you tell me? I pray thee instruct me better what I may do: for you beate

this time haue sacrificed at Loues altars, and haue been a scholar in his scholes, and know well howe to behaue your selfe in these matters: for I am altogether ignorant, & a more nouice in loues affaires, and one who neuer sawe his colours displayed before. Then answered Clinias, you need not take such paines to learne this of others, for Cupid himselfe herein will be your maister: for euen as little infants who no man teacheth to suck, yet they by themselves do learne, & naturally do know notwithstanding to be in their mothers dugs: so yong men being first with child of loue, haue neede of no maister to instruct them to bying forth: but if grieffe torment you, & the length of time do cause any necessitie, although that this bee your first deliuey: yet you shall not erre in any thing: for this God himselfe will take vpon him to play the Midwife, as time and occasion shall affoord, so must you apply your talke: but aboue all things take heed of vnhast and immodest dealings: but vse the matter so with silence, as that by your action they might conceiue your meaning. For yong men and maids are affected with like modesty: and although they be desirous of copulation, yet they wold not seeme to haue any talke concerning such matters, for why they thinke dishonestie in the words, but they who haue bin well experienced in mens matters, holde it no disgrace to talke more amply of such a subiect: but virgins, knowing the first assayes of their louers to proceed for cause of triall, by some pleasant actions, do seeme to shew their willingnesse to them: wherefore, if in words at first you wold haue her to try dame Venus sports, that speech will offend her eares, for she will blush, and vtterly denie your requests: and take them as a great indignitie and disgrace offered to her: neither at first will she grant, because she may not seeme to yeeld of her owne accord: but in the end when she hath perceiued howe long with your petitions you haue knocked at the posterne of her heart, then will she seeme more mollified, and yeeld her selfe more tractable to your desires: but not so much, that you might thinke she is wholly won already: but then you must begin to vse some merry familiar toys betwene you, and when oportunitie liketh you best, requite her kind-

kindnesse with a kisse: for the kisse of a loue to a willing wench is a silent wooing, but to an vnwilling, is in stead of an humble petition. But yet although she were loth to refuse this your kindnesse, she wil seeme with a litle violence to resist: that by an opinion of necessitie, this might seeme to excuse her maydenly modestie. And although she do resist, yet enforce her not, but in resisting marke howe she doth behaue her selfe: for in this matter you had need to be circumspect: and if you perceiue that she remaine still in her accustomed guise, vse no violence, but thinke that as yet she is not perswaded: and if that you wold haue her more tractable to your hand, dissemble the matter cunningly: nor rashly do not you go about to marre your whole match. Then said I, thou hast helped mee wonderfully O Clinias, in my proceedings: and I do not doubt but that the matter wil go forward as you wold wish: but I am greatly affraid, lest this new happinesse be a beginning of further mishaps, and cast me into a more burning fire: wherefore if this my grieffe should daily encrease, what should I do: or whither should I turn me? I cannot haue her to my wife, because my father hath appointed already another to supply that place: neither is she a foreigner or deformed; neither as it is with Charicles, doth my father sell me to her: but he doth giue me his owne daughter, the most beuotifull creature alive, except Leucippe: but I now am blind, and cannot iudge of her excellent fauour, which truly doth deserve to be commended, for I do see nothing but Leucippe: and surely at this time, I am betwene two contraries, for the vehemency of loue, and the commandements of my father, do draw my minde almost a sunder: who shall decide this controuersie: necessitie doth stricke with nature, my minde deare father is willing to obey; the might of the aduersary withstandeth me, he doth shew me my torments to the Iudge; he is here ready with his arrowes, holding firebrands in his hands argueth my case; I will yeelde vnto you father, but alas I am compassed round with a scorching fire. Thus did we dispute together of the god of Loue and his behests: when on a suddaine, one of Charicles playfellowes came hastily running in, presaging some ill newes



newes by his countenance; so that Clinias in a maze cried out, Sure some harme is happened to Charicles: he had scant sayd so, but the messenger told that Charicles was dead: with which message Clinias was so astonied, that like vnto one strooken with lightening, his voyce and sences fayled him, and presently fell into a swoone; but the boy telling forward his tale, said; hee got vpon your horse Clinias, and at first, spurred him gently: but when he had ridden two or thre courses about, he stayed, and rayned him vpper, wiping his face all dropping doloure with sweate: and as hee was standing thus, behold a suddaine noise arose behinde him; wherewith the horse being afraide, gaue a mightie sumpe; began to runne headlong about, biting of his bit, writhing of his necke, shaking of his maine; incensed with feare; was caried violently euery where: his foresete praucing forward, his hinder feet struing to ouertake the former, hastened his course, and droue him the faster forward; the poore boy, in this contention, was tossed vp and downe, like vnto a floating ship in the maine sea, tossed on the waues with a mightie tempest: thus was he vnhappy boye shaken vpper from the heade to the tayle; from this side to that; now euery minute readie to fall: at length when he could hold the raynes no longer, hee then gaue himselfe to the custody of fortune: but the horse being violentye caried, went ranging abroad, leauing the beaten way, and ran into a wood; where he dashed the poore child against a tree, & as a bullet is cast out of the mouth of a roaring cannon, with such force fel he out of the saddell; his face was deformed with so many woundes, as there were sharpe knags, on the stocke, which feare not to kill, pearced to the bones: his body was tangled in the byddell, and was laid in the very high way to death, but the horse was so astonied at y fall, that he could run no further, and being thus hindered from his flight, he began to strike him with his heeles, and did so teare his face with his iron shoues y none could know his fauour: when Clinias had heard this, being in a sound amaze, held his peace a great while, at length hauing obtained a litle leaue of sorrow to speake, he fell into great howling and lamentations, and with all speed he did runne to the

dead

dead body, whom I also followed comforting him as well as I could, but in the meane season, Caricles was brought in, a most greiuous and lamentable spectacle to beholde, for hee was all ouer so torne, cut, and mangled, that none which were present there & did behold him, could abstaine from weeping: but his father took his death most heavily, weeping bitterly: what a one, O my child, didst thou go from me, and what a one art thou returned againe! O most vnforsunate art of riding: thou art not taken from me by the accustomed kind of death: neither haste thou the very image which a dead man shoulde haue: in dead bodies though that the liuelynesse of the visage and other parts of the body depart, yet the fauour remaineth, which yet might something lighten my grieffe, for although death take alway the life from a man, yet he doth leaue the fauour of his countenance behind him, but yet these are all taken from thee: wherfore thou dost die a double death, both of body and soule also: so now thy ghost will wander abroad, and thy soule is stolne away, which I shall neuer find more. When O my sonne, wilt thou marry a wife? where now, O thou vnforsunate horseman, to thee will I sacrifice thy nuptiall rights, & in stead of a bed thou shalt haue a graue: for marriage, death: for the songs to Hyminaeus, hymnes to Dis: for byddall musicke, funerall lamentations. I did hope deere sonne, to haue burnt these tapers after another manner then these doe now, but enuying fortune, hath extinguished the together with thy selfe, & for nuptial, hath caused funerall lights to burne. O cruell lights, which from a wedding to a burying forme are chaged. And after this maner did his father lament: but Clinias contrariwise (for the father and louer & both mourne together) solitary to himselfe, said: I was the cause & authoer of all this which hath hapned: Ah why did I bestow such a gift vpon him. Had not I a guilt cup, wherewith I bled to sacrifice, and could not I haue giuen him that: but I must bestowe a solole beaste on so fayre a boy, and must go adorne him too in siluer trapping, golden byddell, and richly set forth all his other ornaments. O what a soule was I (Caricles) to adorne him in Golde, that thus was the cruell authoer of thy death: O most cruell beast, more sauadge then the wild beastes; most farre,

vnhind

unkinde, and not knowing true beautie indeede; hee wiped the sweat from thy backe, promised thee prouinder inough, commended thy pace, and thou hast slaine him which thus gently hath dealt with thee: for thou didst not only scoone the burthen of so fine a horseman as he was, but also casted him downe, and being downe, didst strike him with thy fete. O unhappie man that I am, to buy him which should be the authour of thy death. When all solemnities for the funerall were ended, I went to Leucippe which then was walking in the Cardaine, within the Cardain there was a little arbour compassed round with a little wall, at euery corner was a pillar which did beare vp the worke in the toppe, all this arbour within was set with pleasant floures, swete plants, and wouen rounde with greene boughes; and bound together with such art, as that naturally they did seeme to imbrace one another; for the greatest of y<sup>e</sup> trees which did grow there, were Iuie, Iuuet, and this clipt about a thicke plane tree; the other about the swete berry tree; so that the tree was the supporter of the Iuie, and the Iuie a Garlande for the tree: about both these trees a great vine did wind about; which being loaden with ripe grapes, did yield pleasant fruit for the gatherers: all the ground vnderneath was set with pleasant floures, and when the leaues of the trees shaken by the winde did remoue a litle, and gaue passage for the beames of the Sun, so that all the floures did seeme then to striue, to shewe the belvetic of themselves: the Rose and the Daffodil did seeme to colour the place purple; which being blowne with a gentle Westerne winde, did breath swete odours, refreshing the senses with a pleasing smell, sending downe a sweet refreshing to the inward parts within: the Daffodil was almost like the Rose, which seemed as yet to retaine the verie hew it selfe of faire Narcissus, when Eccho with other of her sister Symphes, sought to allure the swete boy: there were also Violets, whose colour was like to the colour of a calme sea, on the toppe of which stood, a drop of pure water, as it were a faire spring rising from the rote, and cast the reflexe like vnto a glasse, there seemed to be two Cardaines, one indeed, the other but a shadow; In this arbor were

diuers sorts of birds, whercof some were tame, and fedde with the hand, others were at libertie and wilde, skipping vpon the toppes of the boughes; as the Grasshopper and the Swallow, noted chiefly for their chattering: some glittering with y<sup>e</sup> brightnesse of their feathers, as the Peacocke, Parret, and Swanne: the Grasshopper did recount y<sup>e</sup> lodgings of Aurora, the Swallow did sing of the banquet of Tereus: the Swanne did feed at the head of a spring: the Parret did hang in a Cage among the boughes: but the Peacocke amid the floures displaying of his traine, did striue to extel the brightnesse of the floures, and the bright shewing of the other birds: wherefore that I might make the reader know that my speeches did tend to loue, I beganne to talke with Satyrus, the argument of my talke being taken from the Peacocke, and ther by chaunce walking with Clio, stood innt before him as he displayed his traine. Truly sayd I, the Peacocks doth not do this, without great art, for being now ready to loue, and desirous to allure his female, adozneth himselfe after the manner as you see: doe not you see (and poynted with my hand) how the Peahen standes behinde the tree: to her both hee shew himselfe thus in his brauery: shewing the belvetic of his plumes, wherein the eyes being set in order in gold, bordered with purple, do cast a radiant shewing to the eye: then Satyrus knowing my meaning, and to what end this talk belonged, replied: And doth the force of loue extend so farre, as that birds be enflamed with a certaine heate of his fire? When answered I: yea not onely birds, but also Serpents, four-footed beasts, plants and stones are naturally inclined to loue: for the loadstone doth loue yron, that if so be that it touch it, or be but neare it, it draweth it to it, as it were fed with an amorous heate: what I pray you, is not that a kinde of mutuall kissing, betweene the louing stone and the loued yron. Moreover concerning plants, it is the opinion of all Philosophers (which truly I thought had bene but a mere fable, until I saw the prooue thereof) that plants naturally did loue one another: of which number is the Date Tree, for it is reported, that there is both male and female, and that the male doth feruently loue his fe-



male, as that if she be abandoned farther from him he presently dieth and withereth away: wherefore the husbandmen knowing his naturall inclination, standing vpon a high place, do accustom to looke which way he doth incline (for hee alwayes doth be- id towards his female) they do plant the female on that side. Forcouer if a bzaunch of the she be cut off, and a hookie being made bee thrust into his bodie, it doth reuiue him againe: and this is the marriage of the plants. Forcouer, there is another naturall affection betwene the Riuer Alpheus, and Arechusa. for this Riuer doth make a passage no otherwise through the Sea, then through the land, neither is his sweet water mingled with the saltnesse of the sea, but easly sliding through the grossenesse of the salt water, maketh a channell for his gentle streamie; and still continueth his course, untill he come to his beloued Arechusa. And euerie five yeares when the games are celebrated at Olimpus, the victors do accustom to cast theyr Garlandes which they haue wonne into this Riuer, which hee doth bring to his Loue: And such were the gifts which the Riuer could bestow. In Serpents also, although there be not the same kind of loue, yet to seuerall sorts, there are seuerall inclinations: for the Vipser is a serpent which liues on the land, and naturally doth desire copulation with the lamperd, which by forme is a serpent, but by vse a fish: they when they would accompany together, the Vipser climbs vnto the toppe of a rock, and there hilleth a while, whom when the Lampred heareth, she swimmeth to the shore, neither doth she go forth to this her Louer vpon the sodaine, knowing his venomous teeth to be full of poyson; but climbing vp to the toppe of a cliffe, doth expect him there, untill he hath cast all the poyson from him: In the meane while, these two do behold one another, but as soon as she seeth the poyson cast on the ground, and all her feare is past, she hasteneth to her Louer, to enioy their amorous imbracings, not fearing now to kisse her spouse. When as I had made an ende of my speech, I earnestly viewed holm Leucippe hearing this amorous discourse was affected, which truly did so sheue her selfe, as that I ghesse she heard them with a willing minde: but

but still Leucippes countenance seemed to me still to surpasse the glittering shewe of the Peacocks traine, for her beutie might contend very well with the flowers of the Gardaine: the forme of the Daffadill did shine in her forehead, the colour of the Rose did glister in her cheekes, the brightnesse of the Violet did appeare in her eyes, her haire did imitate the curling of the Vine, and such was the admirable beutie of her face: Not long after she departed thence, for the time was come that she accustomed to play on her Lute, neither did she depart away from me, for still her image remained in my eyes. But Satyrus and I commended one another, I, because I told these discourses, and he, because he gaue the first occasion. As we were thus commending one another, we were called in to supper, and we sat down after the same maner as we did before.

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The



# The second Booke.

## The Contents.

The description of the feast of *Prorygaw Dionysius*, and why he was honored for a God amongst the *Tyrians*. The pleasant discourse betweene *Clitiphon* and *Leucippe*. The first inuention of purple, found out by a shepheard. After is declared the rape of *Calligone* by *Callisthenes*, a yooing man of *Byzantium*, whom he thought to haue beene *Leucippe*: The wittie conference betweene *Satyrus* and *Conops*: The manner of *Clitiphons* coming to *Leucippes* chamber in the night, and how they were disturbed by *Panthias* dreame. The manner of the flight of *Clitiphon* & *Leucippe* from *Tyre*: how they sailed towards *Alexandria*, and fell acquainted with one *Menelaus* an *Aegyptian*, who telleth the cause of his trauelles, and the pleasaunt talke betweene them.



When supper was done, *Satyrus* and I discoursed together of many things concerning our loue, but in the end we concluded to go to the maydes chamber, where we found her alone playing on her Lute; and singing also most pleasant Ditties to her instrument: from beholding whome I could not abstaine: she first did sing of the combat betweene the Lyon and the wilde Boze, described in *Homere*: then chusing of a more mild subject, shee sung the prayles of the Rose: the tenour of whose song, although not in verse expressed, was in this forme. If *Iupiter* woulde appoint a soueraigne ouer all floures, he could chuse none fitter to supply the place then the Rose: this alone is the ornament of the earth, the prime of all plants, the grace of all hearbes, the

adorning

adorning of a *Gardain*, and the most fairest of all floures: this both breathe forth loue, winne desire, and reioycing: with his pleasant leaues, gently blowne with the pleasant *Zephyrus*, do yeld a fragrant odour, and such a one was her song: but it seemed to me to see a true Rose indeed in her lips, retaining within them indeed the true similitude of the Rose. Scant had shee ended her song, when we were all called in to a banquet: for on that day was the feast of *Dionysius Prorygaw* celebrated, whome the *Tyrians* do worship for their God: for on this day they do sing the hystorie of *Cadmus*; sounding forth melodious hymnes to him, because they say he was first originall of the y<sup>e</sup> stocke: for in times past none did know the vse of wine, for the black wine, the wine of *Anthosmia*, the wine of *Byblis*, of *Moronax*, of *Chyos*, of *Icaria*, was not yet founde out; but all first were inuented by the *Tyrians*, and that the first sounder was born there. For it is reported that a certaine shepheard, whom the *Athenians* do call *Icarius*, trauellling abroad the country of *Phanicia*, by chance happened to *Tyrus*, where lodging with this *Dionysius*, he did instruct him in the chiefest groundes of husbandry: but yet the drinke which he vsed, was no other then that which was common to the cattell, which was faire water, for the wine as yet was unknowne. *Dionysius* commended the shepheard, thanking him for his instructions, and did drinke vnto him in a cuppe of wine; when he had drunke it vp, he reioyced for ioy, and turning to the God, saide: I pray you mine hoste from whence haue you this swete redde water: or else in what place haue you found such delicious blood: I am sure that this is none of that which runneth through the ground: for that goeth downe into ones belly with no delight, but this is sooner in my nose, then in my mouth; and in the mouth it is colde, but in the belly it doth moue a pleasant heate. To whom *Dionysius* answered: This water commeth out of the Wine bzaunch, and this blood commeth forth of the cluster of Grapes: and forthwith hee ledde the shepheard to his Vineyarde, and shewed him his vines, and plucking c<sup>xx</sup> two or thre bunches of Grapes and crushing them together, this saith he is the

water, here be the fountaines from whence it doth flowe:  
 And by this meanes as the Tyrians report was *Uclire* first  
 found out for the vse of men: wherefore this day is appoynted  
 holpe to be solemnized to this God: wherefore my father,  
 that he might seeme to solemnize this feast with more  
 magnificence, caused this sumptuous banquet to be made,  
 wherein he used two great bowles, the one was belonging  
 to *Glaucus* of *Chios*, the other proper to this God, which  
 was made of engraueed Glasse: vpon whose binkes clusters  
 of Grapes did seeme to growe, which when the Glasse was  
 emptie did seeme greene, but being full of liquor, were  
 redde, and seemed to be ripe. Among which, the picture of  
*Dionysius* was drawne, through which shining Glasse, I  
 did more earnestly behold *Leucippe*, for Loue and *Bacchus*  
 are two violent gods, which boysterously assailing the heart,  
 doth so heat it with an vnaccustomed fire, that they do constrain  
 one to forget all modestie, whilst the one doeth yeeld his accu-  
 stomed fire, & other doth minister matter for this fire, for wine  
 is the food of loue: wherefore I did behold her more attentively,  
 and she in like maner did behold me. And after this maner we  
 spent ten dayes, wherein we neither did assay any thing, but  
 onely did behold one another. At length I declared all my loue  
 to *Satyrus*, and beseeched him that he would helpe me in this  
 necessitie. I did know all this, quoth he, before you tolde me,  
 but I would not seeme to know it, or take the lesse notice of it:  
 For a secret loue, if any do detect his loue, will hate the reuealer  
 vnto death, and neuer cease his hatred, vntill he haue found  
 iust reuenge. But *Fortune* I see euen of her owne accorde  
 hath taken care of vs: for *Clio*, which was appoynted the  
*Chambermayne*, hath receyued me into her fauour, and  
 seth me in stead of a loue, I therefore will shortly so com-  
 pounde the matter betwene you, as that to the furthering  
 of this matter, she also shall lende her helping hande. But  
 yet it is not enough to make tryall of a maydes good will, by  
 her countenance: but you must speake somewhat effectually  
 to her, and there also to vse another deuise, to take her  
 by

by the hande, and claspe her fingers, and in clasping sigh: if  
 then that you see she take this willingly, you may truly call  
 her *Distresse*, and kisse her the more often. Truly (quoth  
 I) you haue instructed me verie well, and spoken verie well to  
 the matter: but I feare greatly, least that my weaknesse be  
 such, that I am not able to be a fitte Souldier to march vn-  
 der loues Banner. When sayde *Satyrus*, *Cupid* can not a-  
 way with slouthfulnesse: wherefore, you must rewise your  
 selfe vppon, and settle you forward to his assayes. Do not  
 you see howe like a Souldiour he vaunteth, with his bowe,  
 arrowes, darts, and all thinges couragious and full of  
 valour: and can you saynt, hauing such a Captaine: take  
 heede you do not fallably vsurpe the name of a loue, I will  
 giue the first onset: for I will send away *Clio*, from her ano-  
 ther way, when time and occasion shal serue, and when euerie  
 bodie is gone away. And when hee had sayde so, he departed  
 from me, but I was left alone, wherefore I felt my selfe  
 no little moued with *Satyrus* his wordes, and imagining  
 with my selfe how I might so behaue my selfe, that when I  
 came into her presence I might not faile in any thing, say-  
 ing thus to my selfe: how long wilt thou effeminate soule be  
 mute? Why dost thou faint hauing such a martiall God to  
 thy guide? Dost thou thinke that they will come to thee: but  
 presently I began to sing a retraite, saying: but why dost not  
 thou repent thee unhappie man: and loue that other *Virgin*  
 which is more meete? Thou hast another at home, no defor-  
 med peere, why dost not thou sue to her, and wooe her with  
 some amorous discourses, loue her, and take her to thy  
 wife: since thy father hath perswaded thee to it, and will haue it  
 so: but from the bottom of my heart loue replied againe. Dost  
 thou presume so much of thy selfe, that thou darest take armes  
 against me: and seeme to resist my forces? I haue wings to flie,  
 Darts to wounde, and Torches to burne, howe dost thou  
 thinke now that thou canst escape me, and flie the points of  
 my Darts: howsoeuer thou dost thou shalt neuer auoyd these  
 flames: but if thou doe holde before thee agaynst my fyre  
 the

the shield of temperance, yet I will ouertake thee by my sight. When I had spoken thus solitarily to my selfe, I espied vpon a sodaine Lucippe, comming to meete me: and as soone as I saw her I wexed pale, but afterwards I blushed: she then was alone, for Clio was gone away from her. And although my mind was so stricken with feare, that I had nothing to say; yet at length I saide, God saue you sweete mistresse: then she pleasantly smiling, seeming by her smile to know, to what ende this salutation belonged, said: what, am I your mistresse: you speake amisse I am sure: no, said I, for some god, I know not what it is, hath sold me to you, as Hercules was to Omphale: what was it Mercurie? for Iupiter demaunded once a sum of him: and therewithall she smiled. What Mercurie, quoth I, what toy is that? when you do know very well what I did mean. In the mean season while we were thus retorting our speeches one to another, it so fell forth y<sup>e</sup> fortune befriended me. For by chance the day before about noontide Leucippe was playing on her lute, I then being present, and Clio sitting by, as I was walking vp and downe: a waspe flying about did sting Clio in the hand, who with the griefe therof cried out. Leucippe arose, laying her instrument aside, & looked vpon the wound, saying: be of good cheare, and feare nothing, for with two or thre wordes I can cure this wound: for I learned not long ago of an Egyptian woman to heale the stings of Bees, and Wasps, & presently she charmed it, & Clio confessed afterwards it was whole. And then as we were thus talking, by good fortune it hapned, that a waspe did flie humming round about my face, and occasion being taken, I strooke her to my face, who instantly did sting me on the lip, so that I feined my self to be in great paine: wherefore the maid running to me presently, took me by the hand, & asked me where I was hurt, I answered in my lip: & why dost not y<sup>e</sup> deare Lucippe charme it: then she about to charm it, put her mouth to my lip, & touching the very outward part of my lip, murmured some certaine thing, I know not what: in the meane while I did closely steale a kisse: but she whilest she was in her charme, did so vse her self therein, y<sup>e</sup> now she would open, now she would

would shut her lippes: and it was so handled that her charmes were turned into kisses: where I took her in my armes, and embracing her kissed her sweetely: but she going backe, what do you do now? do you charme also; but I do now said I, kisse the charme, for therewith you haue driven away all my paine: which when she had vnderstood, she smiled: but now I took heart at grace againe, and suddainly I cried out: Alas, sweet Leucippe, I am stung againe more cruelly, for the sting hath pearced me to the very heart, and now I craue more helpe at your hands for you carry a bee in your lippes, which are full of hony, and your kisses haue made a new wound, where I beseech you to charme me againe, but do not end your charme so soone lest the wound waxe fresh againe. And while I thus talked, I embraced her, and kissed more often: she seemed to stirre a little for fashion, yet she stood still. In the meane season, we espied a mayde comming a farre off: wherefore we parted one from another. I departed thence sorrowfull and against my will, but how she took the suddaine parting I knowe not: But from that time afterwards my hope began to increase, and I sensibly felt her kisse sticking on my lippes, as if it were some corporall or substantiall thing: the sweetnesse whereof I did diligently keepe as a great treasure, for that is the first pleasant thing which happeneth to a louer, and it hath his originall from the sayrest and best part of the body. For the mouth is the instrument of the voice, and the eie is the shadow of the mind, the touching therefore of the lippes, whilst it doth ingender a kinde of pleasure in the nether partes, doth also draw the minds as it were mutually to kisse one another: neither do I remember y<sup>e</sup> cuer such a like motion happened to my senses, neither any thing which may contend in pleasure with this amorous kisse. When supper time was come, we sat downe againe: and Saryrus did fill the wine, playing thereto some leues delights, for he would change y<sup>e</sup> cup which Leucippe did drinke on with mine. But I still did marke on which side of the cuppe she did drinke, did put it likewise to my mouth, and saying a kisse sent vnto me, I kissed the cup againe: which when shee

had marked, shee imagined I kissed the very place where her  
lips did touch: and when as the skinker had filled her wine, I  
marked her imitating me, and drinkeing in like manner, whereat  
I my selfe took great delight: thus three or foure times we spent  
the time at supper in drinkeing of kisses, one to another: when  
supper was ended and the table taken away, Satyrus came to  
me, saying: Now is it time that you shew your selfe a man or  
neuer. You know Leucippes mother was not well at ease this  
night: wherefore she is gone to bed alone: Leucippe with Clio  
is gone to the house of office alone, and at her returne you  
maye haue sufficient conference with her: and that you maye  
haue no interruption of this your communication, I will lead  
Clio aside: wherefore we went forth and watched them and it  
fell out euen so as he had told me before: where as he promised  
he withdrew Clio from her, and so she remained alone. When  
taking oportunitie, being now somewhat boldned, I went on  
to her as a conquering soldier, not fearing the dangers of the  
warre, for there were many things which encouraged mee,  
first wine, loue, hope: and the solitarinesse of the night, whose  
sable bayle couereth oft times the bonds of immodestie: where-  
fore I went to her, and embracing her in my armes, I ceased  
not to kisse her: And when I did assay to haue done a more  
woorthy thing, I hearde a more suddaine noise behinde vs.  
Wherefore affraide we parted asunder there into her Cham-  
ber, but I got me into a secret place, where being sad and  
pendiue with my selfe, that I had lost so fit an oportunitie, I  
cursed the noise with the authour thereof: at length Satyrus  
came running to me, which sayd he sawe all that passed be-  
twene vs, and how hee watched vnder a Tree, that none  
might take vs of a suddaine, and how he perceiving a farre off  
some body comming, he made that noise. Not long after, my fa-  
ther had appointed my mariage to be solemnised sooner then  
first he had appointed, but yet he was often troubled in his  
dreames, for he dreamed that when the nuptiall tapers were  
set on fire they presently were extinguished, and wee when

the time was come we should be offered to Hymenæus, were  
fled away: Wherefore he had made ready all prouision for  
the day: all apparrell ready for the bride: for her hadde hee  
bought a rich and costly Jewell, besetted with diuers pzetious  
stones, the stones wherof did seeme to contend in beautye  
one with an other. The Hyacinth seemed to be like the rose:  
the Amethyst doth glister like vnto the colour of gold: in the  
middle of the iewell were set three pzetious stones, which were  
placed with such art, that all of them seemed to participate one  
anothers colour, and did shew as if they were al one substance,  
the bottome wherof was blacke, the toppe rising vp in ma-  
ner of a spire was redde, the middle white, participating also  
both the blacke and redde. The stone which was thus sette in  
gold was made after the fashon of an eye: Her golwe was of  
purple danielike: and not of the common colour, but of that  
which the Tyrians report the shepheardes dogge found out,  
wherewith the bayle is coloured, which is hong in the Temple  
of Venus: for this colour of purple was unknowne long time,  
because it was included in a little shell: A certaine fisherman  
upon a time, had taken a number of shell fische, and thinking  
they had beene fishes at first, but looking vpon the roughnesse  
of the shell, hee cast them awaye as not woorthie to bee eaten.  
Which when as a dog by chaunce had gnawen with his teeth  
and the purple liquor running from his mouth, had coluerd his  
chops, made all his snoute of a purple colour: When the shep-  
heard sawe his dogge all bloudie, thinking hee hadde beene  
hurt, tooke him to the Sea side, and there washed him: But  
then the colour waxed more fresh, and his hands also were dyed  
with a purple colour. When looking aboute to finde theraulte,  
hee espied the shell all gnawne with the dogge: Where-  
fore that he might try the secrets of this colour, and all the hid-  
den vertue of the shell fische, hee tooke a locke of wolle cut of his  
sackell, and dipped it into the shell, and the wolle was dyed with  
the very selfe same colour, as he sawe the dogs chops before, so  
he learned y<sup>e</sup> die of purple: which coming he me he shewd vnto

the fullers and dyers in their countrey, which colours this day hath continued famous in Tyrus: Wherefore as the manner is before the marriage begin, my father appointed a solemn service to be said: Which when I understood, I now thought my selfe quite vnderdone: & I did deuise with my selfe by all meanes, how this might be deferred untill another time. While I was in this vnder studie, I heard a suddaine voice of men in the chamber where they doe accustom to kill the sacrifice, and it was after this manner: When my father had killed a lambe for the sacrifice, and taken the entrayles, and laide them on the altar, a mightie Eagle came roaring from about, and snatched them away, neither could they that stood by it helpe it by any way, wherefore she did fly away with her pray: And this was thought to be a signe of ill lucke: and from that day the marriages were deferred: wherefore my father caused all the deuicours, and sooth-sayers, to be sent for: and he declared to them all the matter: wherefore they sayd they should go to the sea, and at midnight sacrifice to Iupiter Hospitallis, for thither they sayd, the Eagle did flie, and the entrails did there fall from her into the sea. But I greatly reioyced at this mishappe, which had thus deliuered me from a perpetuall seruitude: I commended the Eagle saying, that she worthilie deserved to bee called the Queene of all birdes. But that which was foretold by this ill lucke, fell out not long after, Callisthenes a yong man of Byzantium, whose father and mother both were dead, rich, sumptuous, and giuen to riot, he hearing that Sostratus had a fayre daughter, although he neuer saw her, yet because of her exceeding commendations, he desired to haue her to his wife. For such is the lust of intemperate men, that euen with very fame they will be diuened to loue, and will equally be affected by hearing, as if they had seene her. Wherefore before the war was proclaimed to the Byzantians, he was very importunat with Sostratus, that he would bestowe her on him for his wife: But he mistaking the lewdnesse of his vicious life, answered him he would not: therefore Callisthenes thinking that Sostratus contemned him, was wondrously wroth, and although he loved his

his daughter in dede, whose beautie he conceiued in his minde to be without match, although he did neuer see her: yet he seemed to him as if he scorned her: And he deuised with himselfe by all meanes possible, how he might be reuenged on Sostratus. Forouer it is a lawe with the Byzantians, that if any man doe rauish a mayde, he shall suffer no other penance then marrie her: Callisthenes liked this law very well, and sought out a fit time for his purpose: and although that the wars did increase, and that he knew well that she was at Tyrus, yet he neuer left off to worke his ambush made, wherein he was furthered by a strange accident: For there was this oracle giuen to the Byzantians.

There is an Island in the sea, which of a plant is nam'd,  
Which by a little narrow creeke is ioyned to the land,  
Which compassed round with force of sea is oft with tempest  
Where *Pallas* doth with *Vulcan* ioy to ioyne, (taid,  
There vnto *Hercules* giue sacrifice diuine.

When many of them doubted what Island it should be which was meant by the oracle, Sostratus (for he as I said was general in the warre) now is fit time (saith he) that we sacrifice to Hercules of Tyrus, for that is the place certainly which is spoken of by the oracle, for it doth answere it in all respects. For there God hath named it by the surname of a plant, because it is an Island of the the Phœnicians, for Phoenix (which word signifieth a date tree) is a plant, and it ioyeth in the sea and is by a vast promontory ioyned to the land, and this doth seeme to hold it to the land, the other seemes by violence to breake it off: this promontory ioyned to the land, seemeth to be the necke of the Island and in the bottome of the sea it doth not touch the earth, for the water doth run vnder it, so that it giueth a new spectacle to behold a Cittie standing in the sea, and ioyned to the land: And that which is spoken of the coniunction of Pallas, and Vulcan is to be interpreted the oyle and fire, which both



both are there in great abundaunce, for there is a holy place compassed round with a wall, where as a certaine fire doth cleave vnto the Diue Tree, and casteth his flames about her boughes, by whose heate the Diue doth flourish the better: So by this meanes the fire and the Plante doe growe in friendship, and Pallas doth not flye from Vulcane. When Chærephon fellowe with Soltratus in the warre, but higher in authority because he was boyn at Tyrus, extolled him greatly, saying: you haue rightly interpreted the Oracle of the god: but that you may not thinke the nature of fire to be onely admirable, there are as strange properties of the water, for I my selfe haue beholden some of them. There is in Sicilia a fountaine, whose water doth ever runne mingled together with fire: wherein you may see the flame of the fire rising from the bottome to the toppe, if you touch the water it is like snowe, and extreme colde, neyther yet doth the water extinguiſhe the fire, neyther the fire heate the Water. Moreover in Spaine there is a Riuer, which at the first sight you woulde iudge it to bee like others, but if you lye downe and listen to it, you shall heare it make a great sounde, for when there is a small winde, you shall heare it pecke a sound like vnto a viole, the winde is in stead of the sticke, and the water doth supply the vse of the instrument: there is also in Lybia a marish ground, where the sand is like that in India, and the maides of Lybia knowing there to bee gold, doe accustome to get it after this maner, (for the gold lyeth vnder the mudde, and there ariseth by a little spring, wherein they put a pole anointed with tarre, and thrust it into the hande, and as a hooke is to the fish, so is this pole to the golde: for it catcheth holde of the pole, the tarre being in stead of a bayte, for what golde doth touch it, doth cleave to it, and is laide by vpon the shore, and so is Golde gotten in Lybia: Which when Chærephon hadde sayde, so they decreede to sende one to Tyrus to sacrifice: Wherefore Calisthenes sayming himselfe one of the sacrificers, did sayle also to Tyrus, and there knowing my fathers house at what

what time the women should come forth to beholde the pompe and magnificence of the sacrifice, hee laide his ambushes. In which shew, there was great store of perfumes, great varietie of flowers: Of the perfumes, was Cassia, Frankincense, Storax; Of the flowers, Roses, Daffadill, Hyssell, and the sweetnesse of the flowers did seeme to contende with the pleasaunt Odour of the perfumes: and water hereof being drabwen vp into the ayre, did fill the ayre it selfe with the sweetnesse thereof: But after followed many straunge and great offeringes for the sacrifice: amongst which, the most chiefeſt were the Dren of Nilus: for they doe not onely excell in bignesſe and largenesſe of the bodie, but also in colour and fairenesſe to the eye, for they are of tall stature, thicke necke, broad shoulders, large belly, with their hornes not flatte to their heades as the Syccilians, neyther deformed as the Cyprians, but rising from the temples of their heads, are bowed so equally, that in the verie toppe there is no more distance betwene them then the verie bottome, and they doe almost resemble the likenesſe of the Horse: and of the same colour as Homere doth commend the Thracian Horses to bee of. And in their going they doe carry their head so hye, as if they were kinges over the herdes of the Cattell: and if it be true that Iupiter when hee did carry Io away, was transfigured into a Bull, surely then I thinke it was into an Egyptian. At that time it chanced my mother in lawe was sicke, and Leucippe desirous to stay at home, (for shee had spoken to vs before that shee might stay with my mother) went not forth a doore: Wherefore it was so appoynted that my sister should goe with Leucippes mother. Calisthenes, which neuer sawe Leucippe, as soon as hee mette my sister Calligone, hee thought it had bene Leucippe: for hee did know Soltratus verie well: and being at the verie first sight taken in love with her, hee shewed her to one of his companions, whom hee trusted well, and hee requested him to goe call the men together to whom hee had giuen in charge to scale her away: he had also appoynted the order and maner of her

Health,

Health, saying, that by and by all the maidens would go vnto the sea side. Which when as he had sayd, neglecting the sacrifice he went his way: he had a priuate ship of his owne, which before he came forth a doores he had appointed to bee it wherein hee intended to bring her. Now all they who were the chiefe officers of the sacrifice, were gon by, but Callisthenes went not from the shore, because he saw the multitude coming after him: and that since his ship lay nere vnto Tyrus, he might not be pursued after he had caried her away: and when hee came to Sarepra a little villiage without the suburbs of Tyrus, situated vpon the sea shore, thither he brought the ship, and gaue it to Zeno, for y was his name, to whom Callisthenes had giue in charge chiefly to keale her away: he was of a stout body, & had learned pyracie euen from his infacy, and he landing at Tyrus first sought out his fellowe pyrates to be his ayders in this enterprise. There is a little Iland nere vnto Tyrus (where the ships dwly at roade) which they doe call Orollope: here did Zeno hide his ship in ambush. But before y day of solemnitie came, which Callisthenes looked for, which the eagle had foretold, & the sooth-sayers, had declared before, all things were made ready: and as we did adorne our selues at the sacrifice the day before, so did we now, neiger was this vnknowne to Zeno: about midnight we came to the place, and when we had stayed there a while, we washed our hands in the sea, but Callisthenes had giuen them a watch-word, y vpon the suddaine they shuld be ready to take her away: wherfore they brought the ship close to the shore, wherein were ten men: vpon the land also were ten more which laye in wait in womens attyre with their bearded shauen: euery one had his sword hidde vnder his garment, and that they might be y lesse suspected, they followed y sacrifice so that we might think them also to be women. As soone as the fire was made, then, a suddaine clamor being made rushed in vpon vs, & put out our lights. And when we being stroken with this suddain, sought to fly away, they took away violently my sister, being gotten a ship-board, did flye away, like birdes: many of vs hearing the tumult fled away, others stood still and salve it, and said

said the pyrates haue stolne away Calligone. Now had they passed the middle of the sea, and came nere vnto Sarepra, where Callisthenes had appoynted to meeete them: where receyuing him vnto them, they launched forth into the maine. Wherfore seeing my marriage to be broken off against my expectation, I began to be of good courage, although I could not chuse but grieue, that my sister had fallen into such a danger. A while after these were done, I spake to Leucippe with these wordes: How long (O my deare Leucippe) shall we stay at kisses: These are faire beginnings, but let vs also do the rest which louers most of all desire: therfore first let vs contract our selues together, for if we will sacrifice to Venus, we shall not find any god more fauourable vnto vs then this. I iterated these speeches to her often, and at length I preuailed with her, that she should let me into her chamber at night, Clio also which was the Chambermaide promising her helpe herein. That part of the house wherein she did lie, was built after this order: there was a great space, hauing two Chambers of the right hand, and two of the left hand, through which went a little narrow entrie, by which they went into them. This entrie had a doze which opened with two leaues: this part of the house was the lodging for the women. The inward chambers were opposite one to another, whereof the mother had one, the daughter the other: of the other Clio had that which was next to Leucippes, the uttermost was appoynted for the pantrie. Euery night Leucippes mother accompanied her to bed, and departed not from thence, vntill she did see her layde downe: and shee did not onely shut the entrie dozes, but also caused another entrie doze to be shut by another, and the keyes thereof to be giuen her in at a hole, which she kept in her owne chamber: but euery morning she called the fellow, whom she had giuen in charge to locke the dozes, to open them againe: wherfore Sarcyrus seeing that it was almost impossible to get in, caused like keyes to be made: which when as he had tryed, and saw they were fitte for the purpose, hee perswaded Clio to bee silent, that by no wayes shee should hinder our determination.

If

There



There was one of the Seruants, a curious prating fellowe, giuen much to his bellye, who ſeemed worthy enough of his name (for hee was called Cynops) this fellowe ſeemed a loſe of to watch, and marke whatſoeuer we went about, euer ſuſpecting that in the night we would aſſay ſomething: wherefore at midnight hee vſed to watch the doores ſtanding open, ſo that it was a hard matter to doe it that hee ſhoulde not knowe: which Satyrus perceyuing, went about to growne in acquaintaunce with this fellowe, and woulde often ieſt with him merilie, and call him Conops (which ſignifieth a Gnatte) and thus woulde deſcant vpon his name. He knowing Satyrus meaning, did ſeeme to ieſt with him againe, ſtill carrying a ſuſpicious minde: wherefore turning to Satyrus ſayde: O to friend Satyrus, becauſe you ſcoffe at my name, I will tell you a tale of a Gnatte. The Lyon vpon a time accuſed Prometheus, that ſince he had made him ſo large, greates, and ſtrong, and had armed his iawes with teeth, his ſcote with hooked nayles, and had made him ſlower then anie other wilde Beastes, yet endued with all theſe qualittes, hee feared the crowing of a dung-hill Cocke. Whome Prometheus answered: Why doe you thus raſhly blame mee? I gaue thee all the excellentest gifts I coulde, but herein thou doeſt carrie a baſe cowardly mind; wherefore the Lyon wept, and condemned himſelfe of feare and cowardice, wiſhing rather to die then liue. And as he went walking in this melancholie cogitation, hee by chaunce mette with the Elephant: whome when hee had ſaluted, hee fell into a greates diſcourſe. And as hee was talking with him, hee marked him often ſhaking his eares: I pray thee, (quoth hee) what meanest thou by this, that euerie Minute thou ſhakeſt thine eares, and neuer leſteſt them reſt: then ſayde the Elephant (and by chaunce at that inſtaunt a Gnatte did flie about his heade) becauſe I ſee this little flie humming about mee, which if he get into mine eares I am vndone. The Lyon hearing this: wherefore then (ſayde hee) ſhoulde I wiſh to die, ſince I am in this caſe, and ſo much the more happie,

by

by how much a Cocke excelleth a Gnat? But Satyrus perceyuing his ſpeech to be full of ſubtiltie, ſmiled to himſelfe, ſaying: But now friende Cynops, alſo I pray you marke my tale of a Gnat and a Lion, as it was told of a graue Philoſopher. But I thanke you firſt for my tale of the Elephant. The Gnat on a day very bold, meeting with a Lion greeted him thus. Surely you do greatly deceiue your ſelfe, if you thinke your ſelfe king ouer mee, as you do ouer all other beaſtes whatſoeuer: For ſince you are neyther ſwifter, valianter in minde, nor better, although you excell in a little ſtrength, why then ſhould you be king ouer me? you ſcrat with your nayles and bite with your teeth, and what woman when ſhe ſighteth doth not do this? What is the largeneſſe of the bodie which doeth adorne you? Where is your beutie? You haue a broad breſt I muſt needs ſay, a broad payre of ſhoulders, a thicke necke, all ſtaring with grifly haire; and do not you ſee how filthie and leath ſome your hinder partes are: my greatneſſe is the whole aire, as much as I can compaſſe about with my winges: my beutie is the greeneſſe of the fields; which to me is in ſteede of a garment: which when I leaue flying I put on; neyther do I euer go into warre without a Trumpette: for my mouth is both my Trumpette and my Dart, ſo that I am both a Trumpetter and a fighting ſouldiour alſo. I do make my bowe and arrowes my ſelfe, my winges carry mee through the ayre, and being thus carryed, where I pleaſe I can wounde and ſting; which, whoſoeuer hee be that receiueth, ſuddainly exclaime, and looke about for the Authour, but can not finde him.

I am both preſent and abſent alſo: and at the ſame inſtaunt I ſtande ſtoutly to it, and flye away: I do ryde ſometimes vpon a man, and ſometimes wounde him, and laugh to ſee him ſcratch.

But why do I talke thus? Come on let vs go liſtily to this battayle. And as he thus ſpake, he flew in the face of the Lyon, and humming about his head, did ſting him in the

eyes, and euerie part which wanted hayre: the Lion berie angrie, turned himselfe, nowe this way, nowe that way, seeking for his enemye, byting and fighting with the ayre. The Gnatte taking moze delight in his anger and furie, sette vpon his lippes: but hee bowling himselfe dolwne to that place where hee felt it smart, layde him dolwne: but the Gnatte like a Wascher, rushing through his teeth, and passing through his mouth shutte, escaped away: but his teeth deceyued of theyr prey, did resound with the gnashing together: at length the Lion being wearie with so vaine a combate, being in a great furie, did lie still: the Gnatte flying about his heade, did humme in token of the victorie: but being nowe fraught with pride of his newe gotten victorie, soared vpper aloft, and by chaunce fell into a Spiders webbe, and there was quickly taken: but when hee sawe that there was no way left to get out, then hee beganne to blame his owne follie, saying: What a wretch was I that durst prouoke a Lion, yet can not escape out of a worse Spiders webbe: which when Satyrus had sayde, I pray thee Conops where are the Spiders Webbes, which thou shouldest feare, and therewithall hee fell a laughing: not long after, Satyrus marked howe much hee was giuen to his bellie, provided before a potion to make him sleepe: and invited him to Supper: hee suspecting some harme, at first denyed, but after his belly the best perswader of all had assured him, he graunted him: But when he came to Satyrus, and had supped, hee would verie willingly haue departed: but Satyrus gaue him this potion last in a pot: which when hee had drunke, he staid no longer then he could go to his chamber, for the potion began to worke with him, but came running to me, and told me that Conops was found a sleepe, wishing me now like to Vlysses, to be valiant and courageous, wherefore I went presently to Leucippes chamber: he staid at the doore: but I, (Clio closely conueying me in,) entered into the chamber, being partly stricken with ioy, partly with feare: for the feare of the daunger did trouble the hope of my minde,

the

the hope also of obtaining, did mingle my feare with pleasure: that part of my minde which was in hope, was troubled with feare; but that which did grieue, did result with ioy: but a little before I entered into Pwenches chamber, I know not what horrible thing hapned to her mother in a dreame, for she seemed to see a theefe armed with a naked sword, to enter in & take away her daughter, and laying her vpon her back, and with his sword ripped her from the lower part of the belly to the best, wherefore being thus astonied with feare, she leapt out of her bedde, and with all speed she could, going softly vpon her tiptoes, shee came readily to Leucippes chamber; I then being scant layde dolwne in the bed: but hearing the noyse of the doore opening, I skipt quickly out of the bedde, and knowing in what daunger I was, with all the speede I could I got me out of the chamber: Satyrus standing at the outermost doore receiued me thus troubled and frighted; and so both of vs escaping in the darke, we went euery man to his owne chamber, her mother at first being taken with a giddinesse in her head fell dolwne, but being recovered againe, she went vnto Clio, and buffeted her about the face, pulling her by the haire, and at length groned out these words: O Leucippe thou hast taken away all my hope; woe is me worse wretch: O Sostratus, thou dost fight at Byzantium for others marriages, but here at Tyrus I know not who hath defiled and polluted thy daughters bedde. Alas what shall become to my Leucippe? I neuer hope to liue to see such marriages prepared for thee: I would to God thou hadst staid at Byzantium: I would by the halues of warre thou hadst suffered this reproach; I would that some Thracian hoysman had committed this villany: for then that violence would haue caused this mishap to be without shame. Now (O vnhappie wench as thou art) the infamie of that thing which hath made thee thus vnfortunate, wil rebound to thine owne shame: how haue these nightly visions deceiued me? I dreamed this hard misfortune, neither is there any thing moze true, now I see thy belly is cut vp in most cruell manner: and so much more cuer, that no sword can diuide it alike. O hard chance! hast thou this iniury offered

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thee,

thie, and I know not the author thereof: O cruell times! what was he any seruunt? then Leucippe being of a good courage that I had escaped so well, said vnto her mother, I pray you good mother do not rayle thus against my virginittie, neither haue I committed any thing which deserueth these wordes at your handes, neither do I know him whatsoever he was, whether a good man or a thiefe, I laie here affrighted, that I could not speake a word for feare, for feare is the bonde of the tongue, but thus much I knowe, that my virginittie is violated by none: wherefore Panchia falling downe againe vpon a suddaine, mourned bitterly: in the meane season wee consulted with our selues what was best to be done, and in the ende we concluded, and thought it the best counsell, to goe away before it was day, lest that Clio perhappes by punishment, should be constrained to reueale vs. This opinion liked vs well, wherefore we so dealt with the Porter, that he might thinke we went forth to our Louers, and we went directly to Clinias: it was then about midnight, and we could hardly intreate the Porter to open the gates, and Clinias his chamber was in y<sup>e</sup> vpper part of y<sup>e</sup> house, who hearing vs talke, was amazed in his mind: and with as much speed as might be, he went to mee vs: not long after followed Clio, for he also had decreed to go away with vs. At the same time Clinias perceiued well what had happened vnto vs: but Clio did know what we purposed to do. Wherefore as soon as we came into Clinias his chamber, we declared vnto him all the matter, and what had happened, and how that we determined to forsake our Countrey. When said Clio, And I also will go together with you, for I know, as soon as it is day, I shall be put to exceeding torment, vntil I haue confessed: and I do thinke it better to die, then to fall into their torturing hands. When Clinias tooke me by the hand, and ledde me away from Clio, and told me that this counsel liked him well, and that first we should send away Clio, lest that the whole matter should be reuealed by her, and we should stay some fewe dayes, vntill we had disposed of all things to our nundes: and if it hapned well, he also would go together with vs: but said Clinias, if her mother do not know

know yet who that should be, for if Clio be sent away, there is no bodie to defend you, and perhaps Leucippe will go with vs: we concluded vpon this, and we gaue Clio to one of the seruants, to be carried speedily to a ship, we staid behind to provide all things necessary for our iourney. At length we thought good that Leucippe were moued herein, that if she were willing to depart, we also should take her with vs; but if not, we also would stay there, submitting our selues wholly to fortunes pleasure: that which remained of the night, we spent in sleepe, and betime in the morning we came home. But Panchia rising v<sup>e</sup>erie early in the morning, sent for Clio, that she might talke with her about this matter: but when she saw she could find her in no place, she went back again to her daughter, saying: What is the cause you wil not tell me the whole discourse of this which hath hapned? Behold Clio she is run away. When Leucippe being now somewhat more bold, said: What should I tell you more: or what truth should I bring: if you can make any tryall of my maydenhead, I pray you do. But it remaineth now, said Panchia, that we get more witnesses of this our mishap: and with that she went forth a doore, Leucippe being now left alone, and being full with her mothers words, was diu<sup>e</sup>n into sundry cogitations: she gr<sup>e</sup>ued that she was taken; she blushed that her mother had so reuiled her; she was angry that her mother would not beleue her: for bashfulness, griefe and anger, are th<sup>re</sup>e cogitations of the mind: shamefastnesse falling into y<sup>e</sup> eyes, doth take away their libertie: griefe being spread abroad into euery corner of the heart, doth quite extinguish the heate of the mind: anger as it were barking about y<sup>e</sup> heart, doth ouerwhelme reason with y<sup>e</sup> some of madnesse, the cause of all these is the speech, which as it were directing a dart and aiming at the mind, doth grieue and afflict it with many wounds: for since there are th<sup>re</sup>e darteres, reproof, declaring of a mishap, and the hitting in the teeth with ones faulces, there must needs be then th<sup>re</sup>e wounds: that is, anger, griefe and shamefastnesse, it is proper to all these th<sup>re</sup>e darteres, to make deepe, yet not bloodie wounds, whose medicine is onely to refozt the dart vpon the carter, for the speech which is the arrowe of the tongue, is diu<sup>e</sup>n backe by speech, which

which is another weapon of the tongue : so by that meanes the disquieted part of the minde is appeased , and is made merry from the griefe ; but if one haue to deale with his superior that he cannot gainsay or retort , then are the woundes made deeper by that silence : for except the griefes raised by the heate of the speech do cast out their forme, they do make themselves more grievous with their owne heape. Leucippe being troubled with the verations, was in great perplexitie : in the meane season I sent Satyrus to know of her whether she would stie away with vs also; but she preuenting his speech said : I pray you by all the goddesses, carry me whither you will, so that I may be out of my mothers sight, for if you depart and leaue me behinde, I will ende my life with an halter : which when I heard, this newes wiped all the griefe from my mind : wherfore we staid two dayes my father being from home, we provided all things which were necessary for our flight : part of that potion where-withall Cynops was cast into a sleepe Satyrus reserved, and whilst he serued vs at supper, he gaue it to Panchia in a glasse : wherfore the table being taken away, euery one went to his owne chamber, but Panchia feeling the potion to worke, caused vs to make more hast : wherfore Satyrus gaue vnto Leucippes bedfellow of the same potion, whom hee did saie to be in loue withall. Moreover, he gaue some of it to the Porter, which made him instantly to sleepe : in the meane season, Clinias stood without the doores with a Coach ready furnished, expecting our comming : after all were fast a sleepe, about the first watch of the night, with all silence we departed out of the house, locking the doores fast againe, and laying the keyes vnder the doze. Satyrus led Leucippe forth by the hand, and by very good chance, Cynops, which did accustome to watch vs, was sent forth a Toloue of an arrant : wherfore hauing departed thus out of the house, we came thither where Clinias staid for vs : we were in number fixe, I, and Leucippe, Satyrus, Clinias, and his two men : after we were gotten vp, we directed our course toward Sydon : the other part of the night being spent, wee came vnto a citie which was Berytium, where hoping to find a

Ship

Ship readie to saile from thence ; neither did our expectation deceiue vs ; for as soone as we came into the haueu, we founde a ship readie to launch forth, and we went into it before we asked of them whither they went : all our necessary thinges being brought into the ship, we were euen now about to saile forth, when Lucifer began to appeare : When did we know that we sailed towards Alexandria, a most famous Cittie of Egypt. When did I begin to reioyce, that we were thus safely come to sea, the shippe scant out of the haueu, and now entering into the maine Ocean, after that a fit winde serued vs, there began to arise a great noyse of the Sayers in the shippe ; first drawing of the Cables ; the noyse of the maister exhorting them ; then was the crosse piece brought forth, the Saileyard hung vp, the Sayers readie to be hoysed vp ; the Anchors plucked vp ; the haueu being left, we began to saile forth a prosperous iourney, the lande did seeme to go backe from the shippe, as if that it did saile it selfe ; then was there a great reioycing and clapping of handes throughout all the shippe, and many prayers bestowed on the Gods ; praying them to send a prosperous navigation : In the meane while the winde increased, the saile was full, and the ship sailing very safe : there was by chance in the same ship a yong man sitting by vs, which because it was now dinner time, very curteously invited vs, that we also would eate with him : wherfore when Satyrus had made readie that which hee provided for vs, we did eate together in common, making our selues both partakers of our dinner and talke also ; when I began thus : I pray you sir what country-man are you, and what is your name ? When answered he, I am an Egyptian boine, my name is Menelaus : but by your leaue, may I demand the same of you ? When quoth I, my name is Clitiphon, his Clinias : both Phœnicians by birth. And if it please you sir, first to declare vnto vs the cause of this your trauaile, we also will recompence you with the like. When said Menelaus, the summe of this my navigation, is ingratefull loue, and an vnforsunate hunting ; from which, although I did diners times earnestly exhort him, yet I could not preuaile : wherfore when he would

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not obey my gentle admonitions. I also did then accompany him in hunting, and vpon a day when both of vs went forth on horseback, we discoursed of many seuerall kinds of hunting, but of all I recommended to him the hunting of the hare and such little beasts, and so long as he pursued such game, I was well satisfied in mind: but when by chance a wilde boe rushed forth of the woods, which he seeing, being nothing afraide, wist to meete him, and wilfully did run vpon him: I stil crying, stay, stay, hold your horse, or else you are slaine: the boe did seeme to be of such a huge bignesse, when seeing him comming vpon him, ran also forward to meete him, and both of them did violently rush one vpon another: which when I saw, I was so dauntely afformed with feare: & fearing least the boe should get vnderneath him, & sing down his horse, I cast a dart which I had at him, & it so chanced (I would that chance had neuer bin) the boe ran by & receiued the wound: but in what case do you think I was in then? and if at that instant there was any life in me, it was euery like vnto those, who at every moment are about to giue vp the ghost, and that which was most to be greeued, my hand which cast the dart, being helde forth, was presently benumbed, as hauing a due reward for so an vnluckie chance, & as it were hating of it selfe for being author of so vile a death: wherfore the parents of the boy accused me in the court as principall of his death: which I did not deny, and I willingly liked of their accusation, which if they had not brought, I wold haue sacrificed to his soule: wherfore I iudged my selfe worthy to die, but the iudges moued with pittie, banished me for the space of three yeares: which time being passed, I now am returned into my countrey againe, while that Menelaus did recount these strange misfortunes: not much unlike to the hard chance of Patroclus. Clinias, being put into remembrance of his beloved Charicles, could not chuse but weepe, wherfore said Menelaus, what doo you weepe for my misfortune, or whether are you banished also for the like mishap: the Clinias not without many sighs, repeated the hard hap of Charicles, and the boe: after whom also I recounted my misfortune. But

But when I saw Menelaus very sad, by the remembrance of his griefes, and Clinias also weeping for the death of his Charicles, being desirous to wipe away both their sorrowes, I began a discourse mingled with an amorous delight, for Leucippe was then absent, who immediately before, went into a more close place of the ship to take a nap, & turning my selfe to them, I smiled, Clinias (said I) for the most part in argument ouercometh me, and euen now (for he desireth to inueigh against women, as his maner is) he may do it the better, because hee hath found a like companion of his loue: what is the cause why so many are in loue with boyes? Surely I my selfe cannot tell, neither see any cause why: Then answered Menelaus, what, is it not I pray you better then the loue of women: boyes are more perfect then women, and their beautie is of more force to delight the senses with pleasure. But I pray you (quoth I) how is it more vehement: what, for because as soone as it appeareth it is gone againe, neither giueth any possibility for the louer to enioy it: but is like to Tantalus in the river Seix, that when he would drinke of the water it flyeth away from him: neither is there any sustenance left for him to receiue: and that also which is drunke, is first taken away: before that he which drinketh can be satisfied: euermore he must depart so from his lover, as if there hadde bene neuer no such loue, or else but newe begonne, and the pleasure is mingled with a kinde of sorrow: and hee is euer drie, but his thirst can neuer bee quenched. Then sayde Menelaus: but you Clitiphon, do not seeme to knowe which is the cheefest felicitie in loue: that alway is most to be wished for, which bringeth no lothasomenesse, and wherewith one is neuer satisfied: for those things which remaine the longer to vs, so to enioy them, do take away the delight thereof with too much sacietie, but those thinges which sometimes are taken away, are alway newe and do daily flourish: and as much as is taken away from them by the shortnesse of time, so much is added to the greatnesse of the desire, and theyr pleasure both not fade: and wherfore is the whole accounted the fairest

fairest of all plants, but because it soonest doth fade away: surely I do thinke that there is two kindes of beutie which is amongst mortall men; the one heavenly, the other common; which indeede are the verie giuers of all beutie: and the heavenly beutie teacheth to be ioyned with our mortall; and therefore strueth to flie vp to heauen: the common beutie creepeth on the ground, and cleaue to euery base bodie: and if you will that I shall bring you a witnesse for this which I haue sayde, marke you the Poet Homere, whose verses are these:

The Goddess incensed with beutie of this Boy,  
To heauen him brought to serue great Ioue aboue:  
In filling of sweet Nectar and Ambrosian wine,  
Who can deny, but that the cause was loue.

Neuer was there woman for beutie brought vp to heauen, although Iupiter loved women well. Alcmena fell into lamentations, and was constrained to hide her selfe: the Tower and the Sea kept Dianæ prisoner: Semele was consumed by fire: But when he fel in loue with this Phrygian boy, Gany medes, he took him vp to heauen with him, that he might dwell together with him, and serue him at his table: and cast Helle down from heauen, which did supply the place before, for she was a woman. But I taking his words out of his mouth, thus replied. Say quoth I: woman kinde seeme to be most heavenly, and that for a strong reason; because their beutie doeth not so quickly fade; that cometh next vnto heauynesse, which is farthest from corruption: and contray, that ought not to be called heavenly, but earthly; which is most subiect to alteration: because it is most like to mens nature. Iupiter loved this Phrygian boy, and took him vp to heauen: what then? This doth not detract any thing from womens beutie: for a womans loue, he transformed himselfe into a Bull; so he did not for the loue of him: for the loue of Leda, he chaunged himself into a Swan: and ostentius did he take the shape of a Satyre, Gold, and many such like things. But let Gany medes fill the

cuppe

cuppe for Iupiter, while Iuno lyeth with the Goddess: since the Goddess hath a boy to be her cup-bearer. It pittie me truly, to heare or thinke how he was carryed vp to heauen, a rare-nous bird snatched him away, and he was no other wise dealt withall, then those who fall into the hands of a tyrant. Was it not I pray you, a grief to see a boy catched vp in the talents of such a bird, his head hanging down, as if he were new ready to fall: such a carrion deuouring bird, did not carry Semele to heauen, but the fire which is the chiefest of the element: and let not this seeme strange vnto you, that some haue bene taken vp to heauen in flames of fire. For Hercules went no other wise to heauen. Do you laugh at Danaes imprisonment in the Tower, and her seruitude at the rocke? I pray you remember Perseus: this one thing satisfied Alcmena, that Iupiter for her sake, tooketh those whole dayes from the world. But if emitting these fables, you will make mention of that true pleasure which is conceiued in women, although herein I haue not bin much conuersant (but one who hath experience in these matters, may speake more if he please,) neither hath there bene any vse or delight, wherewith I haue enured my selfe, yet I will speake as much as I can: their bodies are tender to embrace, their lippes soft for to kisse, whose whole proportion of the bodie, is onely made to moue delight: and he which doth enioy a beutifull woman, hath the true felicitie of all pleasure; for he doth imprint in her lippes, as they who seale in waxe: shee also doth kisse as it were by art, seasoning her kisses with a sweeter delight; neither is it sufficient to kisse her lippes, but also to seel as it were vpon her mouth: In touching of her tender breasts, what great delight there is, I leaue to them whom experience hath made perfect herein; and euen in their naturall actions, shee doth so delight, as that he might thinke himselfe in another world. The kisses of boyes are rude, their embracings vnapt, and vnnaturall: whose delight doth languish, and is void of all true pleasure indeed. When said Menelaus, you come not to be a novice in this art; but one, who haue serued in Cupid his warres a long time: you haue reckoned vp so many curiosities of wo-



men. But now marke you me againe, and I will shewe you what pleasure is reaped in the loue of boyes. In a woman, not only her words, but also all her actions, are full of subtiltie: if some be faire, they may thanke the Painters Shoppe: all whose betwixt, is compacted of nothing else, then of painting, colouring, and curling their haire, and in kissing: from whom, take away this painting and counterfetting of colours, and truly you will thinke them baser then a Hare (as the Proverbe is) when all his holne feathers are plucked from his backe: but the betwixt of boyes is not besmeared with the counterfett of painting, neither spunged up with borrowed perfumes: the very sweate of the browes of a boy, doth excell all the swete saours of Huske and Ciuet about a woman: and a man may openly talke and play with them and neuer bee ashamed: neither is there any tendernes of flesh which is like to them: their kisses do not savour of womens curiositie: neither beguile with a foolish error: the kisses of them are swete and delightfull, not proceeding of art, but of nature: and the very image and picture of their kisses are so swete and pleasant, that you might very wel thinke, that heavenly Specter to bee betwixt your lippes.

The



## The third Booke.

### The Contents.

The description of their shipwracke, how *Menelaus* was cast on shore at *Paralia*, and how both the Lovers were driven on the coast of *Pelusion*: of their going towardes *Alexandria*, and how they were taken by theeues: the manner of their deliuey from them: with their entertainment of *Charmides*: a cunning shift deuised by *Menelaus* and *Clitias*, to saue *Leucippe* which was appointed to bee sacrificed: the merry meeting againe of all these friendes, with the discourse of their daungers.



The third day the ship held on her course with a prosperous weather, when on a suddaine, a blacke darknesse arose, and obscured all; and a contrary winde beganne to arise: wherefore the maister of the shippe caused the crosses to bee taken downe: the shippe-man in haste plucked downe the sayles, because the winde blowing so vehemently, and the stormes beginning to beate more sorely vpon her side, she was not able to carry such sayle: the tempest thus thickening, did put vs into great feare: one part of the shippe seemed to sinke downe, another was hoysed vp so high againe: and we thought we should haue fallen downe againe headlong: no man being able to sit steadfast in his place: wherefore the tempest encreasing, we went vpon the hatches of the ship, that we might something lighten her burthen: and being balasted with an equall waight, her course might be the surer: but all this was to no ende, for the force of the waues being now waxen so great, did tolle her vp and downe, as if it were a Ball or an empty Tunne. And while wee thus soughte to ballast her euen, the winde chaunging into the

the South, did strike the ship with such violence, that betwene the force of the troubled waues, and the violence of this raine, bringing winde, we thought the shippe would haue presently splitte her selfe, and all of vs together in a moment should haue perished. Wherefore a suddaine outcry arose in the shippe, and all of vs were constrained to goe downe againe into the shippe: and thus thre or foure times this chaunce happened to vs; and with the shippe we were carryed we knowe not whither: being thus tormented with feare and griefe, we euerie one made our prayers to our owne Countrey Goddes; but being ioyned together in one, we earnestly prayed to Neptune, that he would remember vs, and pittie our case; who like to Leander are now floating vpon the maine: the God being displeased, would not listen to our prayers: wherefore we expected nothing but death, which truly as it seemed, was not farre from vs: for after noontide, the Sunne was so taken away from vs, that wee could see one another no more then if it had bene by Mooneshine; the fire beganne to sparkle forth of the cloudes, and lightening flashed in our faces: all the heauens did rebellow with thunder, and all the ayre was filled with a huge noyse: the waues ryling vp from below and meeting together, did make a great roaring: betwene the heauen and the sea, there did resound the whilings of diuers windes: the sailes towe from the ropes fell downe: and we did greatly feare, least the nayles would flie out, the boordes fall asunder, and the whole shippe be dismembred: wherefore seeing all they flie so backe, the sea so rough, the ayre so tempestuous, we went downe into the shippe as it were into a darke Cauer: hauing no hope of safetie left, we committed our selues to the choyse and direction of Fortune: from the fore part and the hinder part of the shippe, many waues and great billowes did striue to meete together: the billow rising, the shippe was hoysed vp aloft: but falling downe, she also did sinke downe to the bottom: of which waues, some are like to mountains, some to great gulfs: but those seemed most dangerous, which circling rounde, did as it were wind and sucks in whatsoever approached neare them:

them, there was a great confusion of voices amongst vs, where of some were praying, some crying out, some exhorting one another, some plucking cables, anchors, sayle-yardes, others oft fearing the ship, the water roared, the wind whistled, the women cryed out, the men prayed, the saylers exhorted one another, the mariners comforting themselves, all places were full of heauinesse and sorrow: at length the maister commanded all the burdens to be cast out, neither then did he make any difference betwene gold, siluer, and the basest things which were: but all were cast into the sea: the marchant flinging out their wares, wherein all their hope was. Now was the ship almost empty, but yet the storme ceased not at all: At length the maister being weary, knowing not now what was best to be done, caused the steering-yarde to be cast away: submitting himselfe and the whole shippe, to fortunes direction. Whereupon hee cast forth a little cocke boate, wherein he had the marriners to go, and he himselfe went downe first; they also followed him: but a greater mischance happened, for they began to go to buffets, for the marriners had cutte the rope wherewith the boate was tied vnto the ship: The other which were in the ship seeing they had cut the rope, did make the more hast to go downe to them: but they would not suffer them to come in, threatening them with their swords and weapons which they had in their hands, that they would wound him whosoever offered to come downe: they as chance serued them, took one thing or another, some the broke end of an old oare, other a broke boord of the ship, and euery one something, as came next to his hands: the sea vsed violence for a litle, neither was there euer such a manner of fight by sea: for those which were in the boate, fearing oft that the boate would sinke, being oppressed with the multitude of them which were about to come downe, did strike and lay about them, with staves and swords: they of the contrarie side, did fight with broken oares, and halfe planks; some scant vpon the head of the boate, did fall into the water; others did striue to thrust those forth which were newly come in: the whole law of friendship and modestie, was quite fled from amongst them:



and euery man bent to his owne safetie: neglected another, for the very greatnes of dangers doth most commonly break the labors of friendship. In the meane season one of the passengers being a strong and stout man, got holde of the rope, and almost brought y<sup>e</sup> boat to the ship side, & euery one were made ready, that as soone as it came to the side, to leape down into it, but two or three assayed to leape before at length, but hardly they got into it, but first greuously wounded, others assaying the like, fell down into the sea, but the shipmen afraide, cut the rope, and loosed the boate, and suffered it to go whither the winde would carrie it: the passengers which were in y<sup>e</sup> ship going about to sinke it, but the shippe being tossed upon the waues, being carried round about like a circle, at length it was blowne vpon a rocke, where immediatly it was split into diuers peeces, the mast whercof, part was hole, part broken, most of the companie which were in the ship, feeling the salt water, died presently, & they were happie which had so speedy an end, for they staied not long in y<sup>e</sup> horror of death: for a lingering death in the sea, doth sooner dispatch him then he is aware: for the eyes being filled with the vnmeasurable vastnes of the sea, do bring a great feare vnto the beholders, & by so much the death is more greuous, by how much the sea is broader. Others struing to swim, were by the force of the billowes, dashed against a rocke and so died: many taking holde of the broken planks of the ship did swim like fishes, many halfe dead floated vp and downe, the ship being thus broken, a good Angell preserued the fore part for vs: wherein Leucippe & I sitting, were carried through the rage of the sea. Menelaus & Satyrus and others more, got the mast, & so did swim on that, we saw Clinias not far off sitting vpon the crosse yard, who helloed to vs, wishing vs to sit fast: and as he was thus speaking, a sodaine waue came behinde him readie to ouerwhelme him, which thing caused vs to weepe: but by the descentes meanes, who were fauourable to him and vs also, brake the force thereof, and seemed to slide away vnder him, and then wee saw him againe. But I with many teares being shed, prayed

vnto

vnto Neptune saying. O most soueraigne Neptune, take pittie vpon vs, and spare the reliques of this shipwacke, for this onely feare hath brought a thousand deaths vnto vs, but if it be thy wil that we also shall perish, do not diuide our death but graunt vs this, that one waue may ouerwhelme vs all: or if the descentes will, wee shall bee meate for fishes, graunt that one fish may swallowe vs all, one vault holde vs all, that being swallowed of one fish, wee may seeme to be buried all in one graue. After I had made my prayers vnto him, the force of the winde ceased, the rage of the water was appeased, the sea rounde about being full of dead courtes, the waues carried Menelaus vnto the marishes of Egypt, which was all inhabited with thiermes: we also about night, by good fortune, landed at Pelusium, and entring vpon land, wee gaue God thanks for our safe arriual, we lamented the death of Clinias and Satyrus, because wee verily thought they were dead. There was at Pelusium an image of Iupiter Cassius, which was drawen so youthfull, that hee seemed to be almost like Apollo, holding out his right hande, wherein was a pomegranate, the meaning of which picture is not made knowne to all: wherefore about to make our prayers to this God, about to demaunde of him what was become of Clinias and Satyrus, (for it is reported in that countrey, that this God doth foretell things to come, and sheweth what hath bene past) then went wee round about the temple, where in the inward parte of the chauncell, wee found two pictures made by Euanche, that famous Painter of Athens, whose picture also wee sawe there: in one of these pictures was drawen Andromeda, in the other Prometheus, bound to a rocke with chaines: and therefore I thinke the Painter did drawe them both together, because their punishments were almost alike in euery respect: for both were bound vnto a rocke, and had two tormentours of theyr bodies, whercof hee hadde an Eagle which euermore did deuoure his entrailles, for her was appoynted a huge misshapen Gonsler, which diuing a mountaine of waues

before him, came now readie to deuoture her: the people were Argiues, which were their beholders: some came to helpe and pittie them, others to grieve and torment them neare with their presence: but amongst them, there were two who came to help them, and deliuer them from these dangers, Hercules and Perseus: Hercules, he with his bolue and arrowes did strue to kill that rauening Eagle. But Perseus soaring aloft with his wings, and encountering this huge monster of Neptune, drew forth his Gorgons head, wherein hee transformed him into a rocke. The rocke wherein Andromeda was tyed, did seeme to be made hollow fit for her bignesse: as if it were not made by art, but did growe so of his owne accord. All the other part of the rocke, the Painter had made with such art, as if you verely sawe it with your eyes: therein did the damosell sit, with so goodlie a countenance, as that if you would but onely consider the beautie it selfe, the very picture might be worthy of admiration: but if you would behold the chaines and the monster, you would think you sawe before you a sepulcher ready prepared: in her countenance, was palenesse mingled with her beautie: neither were her cheekes so pale, as that they wanted theyr accustomed ruddinesse: with such a pleasing feare had the painter so graced her, as y<sup>e</sup> she seemed not to feare the horrour of death, the uglinesse of the monster, neither the reproches of her enemies: her handes were stretched forth and bound vnto the rocke, which did seeme to hang no otherwise from the arme, then a ripe bunch of grapes from the vine: the whitenesse of her arme, did seeme to be mingled with a kind of blewnesse: her fingers seemed to languish with græse; this was the vlsage of the mayd, euery houre expecting death. Moreover, after the manner of brides, as if she should be married to Pluto, they adorne her in a blacke garment, couering it with a kinde of twisted nette, which was white, comming downe to her feete, in forme like vnto a Spiders Webbe: not spunne after the order of wooll, but as the Indian women accustome to worke their silke, which they doe plucke from the trees. Against the maide did rise a mightie Whale out of the sea, which did drawe the

the water vp before him, as if some mountaine had risen vp from the bottome of the sea: the most part of his bodie was in the water, but not so much, but that you might behold y<sup>e</sup> largenesse of his shoulders, the orders of his scales, the bowing of his back, the sharpnesse of his chine, the windings of his taile, his mouth was wide open, of such an innumerable bignesse, that it reached vnto his shoulders. Betwene the Whale & the mayd, came Perseus, flying from aboue; his bodie all naked, saue that he had a little Cassocke vpon his shoulders; at his feete hee had shooes wherunto winges were tyed, which lightly carried him through the ayre: his hat was like vnto the helmet of Dis: in his left hand he helde the Gorgons head, which looked with a grisly countenance, this same he vsed in stead of a shield: for he did seeme in the picture to looke grimly, shaking his head, and tossing of the Serpents which grew on the monsters head, seeming to threaten the Whale: in his right hand he held a sword, made after the maner of a Fauchion, wherewith encountering the monstrous fish, hee laide at him with such force, that if Neptune himselfe had supplied the place, hee perforce should haue yielded: but at length hee enioyed the victorie, deliuering her from the bondes: whome, in presence there of all the Countrey and her parentes, hee married: and this was the picture of Andromeda. It remaineth now, that I declare the Historie of Prometheus, as it was liuely drawne in the other Table. There was first drawne Prometheus, bounde in chaines vpon the toppe of a steepe Rocke. When Hercules holding a Bolue and Arrowes in his handes: the Eagle did feede on the bowels of Prometheus: which with her beake striking vppon his belly, and plucking out his entrailes, making the wounde still the greater, vntill shee had found his liver, which being deuoured, yet did growe againe: vppon his hippes did shee stand, which griping with her talents, caused the blood to issue forth, like streames out of a fountaine: wherefore hee being in most grievous torment, turning the other side, did renewe his owne paine: for the farther off the liver sunk downe, the deeper shee strooke into his belly: hee seemed to

griue with this exceeding torment, for he did plucke vpp his bowes, pull in his lips, grind his teeth, and if you had seene the picture you would haue pittied: shewing to you as it were the patterne it selfe of all griefe. Prometheus being thus loaden with miserie, Hercules came to ayde him, who putting an arrowe into his bow, and leuelling at this blood-sucking toxtor, seemed to drawe the string to his very breast. Prometheus being now full of feare and hope, sometimes looked vpon his wound, sometimes vpon Hercules, hoping to end this cruell torment ere long.

But when we had stayed there two dayes, and had bene well refreshed after our great dangers, wee hired an Egyptian shippe (for we had a little money left) and we directed our course towards Alexandria from the Riuer Nilus: determining there to leade our life, hoping that it might so come to passe, that we might find out some of our olde frendes againe. When we had sayled on forward a good way, we heard a great noise of an vprore in a towne nere by, behold our steerman as affraide, was about to go backe againe: But vpon a suddaine all the shore was full of wilde and Sauadge men, they were all of a great stature; of colour somewhat blacke, not like the Egyptians, but almost of the same helue as the Indians are of for the most parte, their heades were vncouered, their fete were little, their bodies bigge and grosse, their speeche barbarous: Wherefore the Maister of the shippe, stayed his course, saying, we are all vndone: the riuer was but narrowe, and foure of the theues comming towards vs in a little boate, quickly landed vs, and tooke away all our money, and whatsoever else was in the shippe, which they thought worthy the carriage, then they bound euery one of vs, and layde vs in holde, saying: that the next daye we should be caried to their King (for so these theues called their Prince) who did lie two or thre dayes journey from that place where we were taken, as we vnderstode by them which were taken with vs. In the meane season the night came on, & we as we were, lay bound, our keepers also were fast a sleepe. Then

as much as it was lawfull for me to doe, began to lament the hard misfortune of Leucippe: and meditating with my selfe, græued greatly in minde, because I was the sole cause shee happened into such calamities: neither durst I mourne or weepe openlie, but softly to my selfe: O gods or deuills wher so euer you be, and heare: haue we offended so much, that wee haue deserued to bee oppressed with so many calamities, in so short time: You haue cast vs heere amongst the Egyptian theues, who are inexorable, and will be moued with no petitions. But the Grecian robbers haue been moued by prayers, and haue taken pittie on their captiues. For fine speeche oftentimes both moue men to pittie, and the tongue which is the intreater for the græse of the minde, both often moue the angry mindes of the hearers: But how shall wee praye to them? what oath maye wee giue? howe can a man yeeld a more pleasant speeche to perswade, then the songs of the maremaydes: but that is not meant by murdering villains: I may now praye by beckmings and gesture of my hands, for they cannot vnderstand my speeche: O græuous calamities! O hard misfortunes! but yet although my mishaps are greater then all mens opinions, I will lesse lament them: But O Leucippe, with what mouth shall I complaine of thee? with what eyes shall I weepe? O most constant in keeping thy faith! O most kinde towards an unhappie louer! behold the magnificent preparations for your marriage: a prison for your chamber, the ground for your bedde, ropes and fetters for your bracelets and Jewels, and in steade of Himeneus merry hymnes, weeping waylinge, and lamentations. O sea we haue thanked thee in vaine, and I cannot chuse nowe but reprehende thy benignitie: because thou hast dealt more gently with those whom thou didst cast away, then with vs: for whilst thou hast saued vs, thou hast tormented vs more cruelly: enuying y<sup>e</sup> we should dy by any other kind of death: then perish by the hands of the theues: thus did I lament with my self, but that which is proper to greatest dangers I could not doe: to shewd feares: For in the meanest mishaps feares doe flowe

flow most abundantly : and with the authoꝝ of mishap, doe execute the place of praier and petition : and they doe lighten the grieſe ; as the swelling of boyles when they are broken , for they doe ſweepe in abundance, leauing the eyes : for grieſe meeting them ready to come forth, ſayeth their laſt, and take them with him to the lower part of the heart : Wherefore leauing theiꝝ courſe in the eyes , they doe run downe to the heart , and there doe augment his grieſe. Then turning to Leucippe which ſate altogether ſilent : wherefore, ſayd I, my moſt ſweete Leucippe, art thou thus ſilent , and ſayeſt nothing to me : Becauſe, ſayd ſhe : O Clitiphon, my voice firſt ſayled me, then my breath ; whiſt we ſate thus talking, the day began to appeare: and there came into vs a ſtrange fellow, I knowe not what hee was, hauing long ſhaged haire , grim of viſage , and ſternely began to behold vs, being brought thither vpon a wild horſe with a thick mane , bare , hauing no couerings , neither trappings vppon him : ( for ſuch were the theues horſes ) this fellow was ſent from the king , to ſee if there were any captiue mayde taken, whome he ſhould carry back with him, for a ſacrifice to be offered for the good ſuccelle of armie. Then did the keeper caſt his eyes vpon Leucippe : But ſhe catching me in her armes , and cleauing tome, began to cry out and lament : but one of the theues caried her away by violence, another did beate me the while. Then ſetting her vppon a horſe, they caried her away, keeping vs vntill moze ſitter occaſion did fall out to ſend vs: but after we had gone a furlong or two on of our iourney , there was heard a ſuddaine noiſe of trumpets, drummes, and flutes, after we ſawe a great troupe of horſemen , and another armie of footemen : But aſſoone as the theues ſawe them , they made themſelues ready to fight ; and not long after, there were ſittie men ready in armes to reſiſt them ; whereof ſome hadde long targets reaching downe to their ſeete , others ſhort bucklers, and euery one as hee could procede vppon ſo ſhort warning, came ſo ward to meete them. The greater part of the theues, did begin to ſling hard turſes at their enemies : for the Aegip-  
rian turſes ſwifter then any arrowe : and it doth excell them

in weight, ſwiftnelle, and hardneſſe : for being caſt, it doth hurt two wayes : either it raiſeth a ſwelling like the blowe with a ſtone, or woundeth like a dart : but the ſouldiers eſteemed theſe theues nothing at all , becauſe with their bucklers they defended themſelues againſt their ſoꝝces : being now weary with caſting, they opened their army: but the light harniſed men, wher of euery one had a ſword and a target , ranne firſt to loyꝛe bat- taile : they ſkirmiſhed together hot on both ſides, many wounds and blowes being giuen on either partie : But we which were captiues, ſeing that the theues had the woꝝſer ſide, their army being broken bp , we went to the enemy : who not knowing what we were, at firſt would haue ſlain vs : but when they ſaw vs naked and bound, they perceiued how the matter went with vs, and willingly receiued vs into their armie: appointing vs to come laſt, that we might reſt our ſelues. In the meane ſeaſon, there came a freſh ſupply of horſemen : the army being ſpied a- broad, they went to compaſſe in the theues: and being brought into a narrow ſtraight, they ſlew them : whereof ſome ſtroken, fell downe dead , ſome halfe dead, yet fought : other reuolting, ſubmitted themſelues into the ſouldiers powers. But the day being paſſed and night comming on , the chiefe Generall of the ſouldiers, whoſe name was Charnides , called euery one of vs captiues befoꝛe him, and demaunded of vs what we were, and how we fell into theſe theues hands : to whome euery one recounted his miſhaps , and I alſo declared at length, the whole hiſtoꝛie of my trauailes : he when he had underſtood all things of vs, commaunded vs to follow him , promiſing that he would beſtow armour vpon vs : for he had decreed, that aſſoone as his armies came which he looked for, to ſet vpon the ſtrongeſt ſoꝝces of the theues, which was ſaid to be ten thouſand. But I called for a horſe , for in that exerciſe I did greatly delight : which aſ- ſoone as he was brought, courſing him about, I ſhewed an ex- ample to all the company of horſemen, ſo that Charnides gaue me great commendations : wherefore that ſame day he invited me to be one of his gueſtes : and at ſupper , he requested me to tell him all my miſaduentures : which when hee had heard , hee  
was

was moued with no small pittie: For oftentimes it so falleth out, that he which heareth another mans mishaps, doth after a manner together suffer with him, and pittie also most commonly doth get goodwill: for their mind which doth conceiue them, is mollified with griefe: and by the hearing of mischances, is drawn forth in the same sort, that he doth change sorrow into pittie, & pittie into friendship. But I had so moued Charmides with my tale, & he could not reframe fro weeping. Whereouer, he appointed an Egyprian seruant to attend vpon mee: The next day he prouided furniture, carriage & weapons, for the field, endeavouring also to fill vp a trench, which was a hindrance for his carriage; beyond the which, we did perceiue a great number of theues in armes, who had raised vp an altar of clay: and not far off had placed a tombe, from the first Squadron, we perceiued two men which ledde a maide bound, who because they were in armour could not easily be knowne: but & mayde was my Leucippe whome they perforce had taken fro me before. Preparing her thus for sacrifice, they tyed fetters about her head, & leading her round about the altar, a certaine Egypcian priest (as it was most likely) did begin a hymne, for & shape of his mouth & the opening thereof did shew that he did sing: at length a signe being giuen, all departed from the altar. Then one of the men which lead her, certaine bozdes being fastened into the ground, taking her in his armes, laid her vpon & top of them, and bound her fast to the table whereon she lay, after the same manner as Marcyas was bound to a tree, when Apollo did flea the skin from his body: and thrusting in his sword at the lower end of her belly, ript her vp to & heart, wherewith instantly her bowels fell forth of her belly: which they taking in their hands layd vpon the altar, & after boyled them, then cutting them asunder, deuoured them most sauadgely. The generall & the souldiers seeing this intollerable villanie, could not chuse but exclaime at this so cruel & inhumane a Exceus; and many turned away their faces; but without any life, scale, sece, or vnderstanding, altogether assiened did behold this: for the greatnesse of the cruelty had almost drawn me out of my wits, and peraduētūre those things which are fabulously reported of Niobe

Niobe, may be very well true; for she being thus esteemed for the death of her childre, was the authoꝝ of the fable: others thinking perhaps, because beholding so heavy a spectacle, they did not moue, she was transformed into a stone. After that this sacrifice had an end as it seemed to me, the theues took the head body & laide it in the tombe: whence plucked downe the altar, and not looking back they departed, for so the priest had charged them. At night all the trench was full, and the souldiers went forth & pitched their Tents; then we went to supper. Charmides seeing me thus sad & pensive, vled all persuasions, exhorting me to be of good courage. But I about one a clocke in the night, seeing all in a dead sleep, taking my sword in my hand, went to the tombe, that there I also might sacrifice my selfe; and drawing out my sword, I came neer vnto & tombe, saying; O wretched Leucippe: O most vnforsunate of all creatures aliue: I do not lament thy death, because that either farre from home, or thus violently thou didst die; but that which maketh me most wretched of all men, because thou wast a sacrifice for so vnclane theues; whom being aliue, they did not only rent out thy verie bowels, but ripping thee vp most butcherly from the lower end of thy belly to thy very heart; but also diuided the secret parts of thy wombe, building vp a most execrable altar, and most hateful tombe for thy swarts bodie. Where do thy wretched corpes lye, but where are thy entrailles? If they had bin burnt with fire, I should haue thought the misfortune a great deale the lesse; but since their sepulchre is the rauenings guts of the theues, what misfortune can be compared to this mishap (O cruell altar; O kind of meate neuer heard of before: could the goddes behold such sacrifices from heauen, and not consume them with fire? But now O Leucippe, take these sacrifices with thy off thy ghost: when I had said so, I took my sword, and being in despair, setting it to my throat, I was now about to giue me my deadly wound: but behold I saw two men running in hast towards me (for the Moone did shine bright) wherfore I staied my hand, thinking they had bene theues, I wished rather to be slaine by them: but coming some what nearer vnto me, they shouted with a loud voice, for they were Saryrus and Menelaus.

Having noted them well, I gesſed them to be my friends by their geſture in coming: but ſo farre was it from me to ſhew them any kinde of entertainment, that I wiſhed rather to dye then beholde them, the crueltie of theſe miſchances had ſo rent my heart. They took me by the right hand, and did ſtrive to take away my ſword from me: But I cried out, no by the immortal goddes, do not enuy this my happie death, or rather the remedie of my ſorrowe. For Leucippe being thus taken away from me, what Antidatory is now left to preſerue my ſafety: will you then go about to plucke my ſword from my handes, knowing that the ſting of griefe hath peared to the quicke, and grated me at the verie heart: what will not you haue me die an immortal death? Then answered Menelaus, if you would kill your ſelfe for no other cauſe then this, then by Hercules, you may very well caſt away your ſword, for Leucippe is alieue, and will be here to reſpoue this your womanish condition. But I caſting mine eyes ſternely vpon him, ſaide; Can you ſee me tormented with ſo great miſhaps, and laugh at me? Ah remember Iupiter Hospitalis: When hee tumbling downe the graue with his ſote, ſaid; Go too Leucippe, witneſſe your ſelf whether you be alieue or no: ſince Clitiphon will not beleue me. Scant had he ended his words, when the Sepulchre began to moue three or foure times: and I heard a ſlender voyce coming from the bottome thereof, wherefore being aſtonied with feare, I looked gaſly vpon Menelaus, thinking that he had bene ſkilfull in the Magicke art: he took away the graue ſtone, and preſently Leucippe aroſe, looking with a dreadfull and fearefull countenance: her belly was cut vp from the bottome to the top, her bowels being all taken away: and looking vpon me, fell vpon my face and embraced me: I alſo took her in my armes, and ſate downe vpon the ground. Being now thoroughly come to my ſelfe againe, I asked Menelaus, what the cauſe was why he would not tell me how this had happened: what is not this Leucippe which I ſee? which I hold: which I heare ſpeake: it is ſhe: what viſions then were thoſe which I did beholde yeſternight: ſurely either that was a diuellish illuſion, or this is a dreame.

dreame. Then ſaid he, you ſhall ſee that in an inſtant ſhe will recover her entrailes againe: and the wounde of her breaſt will be whole againe, and no ſcarre will be ſeen: Couer you your face, and to this, O Proſerpina I do call vpon thee: wherefore beleuing him, I did ſee he began to ſpeak, and to do ſtrange things: and while he was ſpeaking, hee took away from Leucippes belly, thoſe things wherewith he deceiued the theues, reſtoring her into her former ſhape: hee commaunded me boldly to looke vpon her. But I being very fearefull, thinking Proſerpina her ſelfe had bene there, I vncouered my face, where I did beholde my Leucippe, free from any wound: then greatly wondring at this ſtrange miracle, ſaide I: O deare Menelaus, if thou bee miniſter to any god, I pray thee tel me where we are: for what do theſe mean which I do behold? Then ſaid Leucippe, I pray thee Menelaus do not holde him in admiration any longer, but declare to him the meanes wherewith theſe traiterous Thouers were deceiued. Then ſaid Menelaus, thou knoweſt Clitiphon that I am an Egyptian, as I told you beſore when we were in the ſhippe: the moſt of my living lyeth here in this Towne, where with the Gouernours I am very well acquainted: For when we ſuffered ſhipwracke together, the water brought me to the ſhores of Egypt: the theues which were gouernours of that Towne, took me together with Satyrus: wherefore they brought vs to their Captaine, but becauſe many of them knew me, they deliuered me from bondes, and bad me be of good courage: and promiſed alſo that they would helpe, in whatſoeuer was in their powers to do. When I requested them alſo to let Satyrus to goe free, which they did willingly graunt. In the meane ſeaſon, it was reuealed to them by an Oracle, that hee ſhould ſacrifice a virgine, and offer it vp as an oblation vpon their Altars: and taſte together of the liver and bowels of her which was dedicated, but they ſhould bury the bodie, and go backe againe: hoping that this ſacrifice would hinder the coming of the enemies: what remaineth, I pray thee Satyrus declare.

Then ſaide Satyrus, when as I was brought a captiue to the



the armie, and was certified of the misfortune of Leucippe, græwing for her hard mischaunce, I wept, requesting Menelaus that he would preserve her safe, wherein I know not what God it was which was so favourable to us. The day before these sacrifices should be, we late dolours upon the shoars, heaving and full of sorrow, thinking what we should best do in this matter: the theæues having espied a ship wandring and floating about the coast, made violence upon her, the mariners within knowing them to be theæues, strived to go back, yet al in vaine: for when they sawe that they could not retire, they beganne stoutly to resist. In that ship there were certaine stage-players, who accustomed to play Homers fables in theaters, who with the rest of his companions adorning themselves as they do when they play upon a stage, beganne to offer force vpon the theæues, and for a short space they did well endure: but with a fresh supplie came in ayde many fishboates of theæues, who immediatly sunke the ship, al the men were put to the sword: there was a certaine chest amongst other fardels, which floated about, whereof they did not know, but onely Menelaus and I: wherefore we priuily conuered it away, hoping some treasure to be laide therein, we priuily opened it, wherein we found a cloake and a knife, whose handle was foure handfull broade, the blade was thre fingers broad, when Menelaus had wrenched by chaunce vnawares, the knife slipt forth as long as the handle was, which there lay couered like to a case, and turning it the other way, the blade againe ranne vp and was hidden in the handle, when we thought that those players did vse to make fained wounds vpon the stage. When said I to Menelaus, if now you will do your good will to saue her, you shall see the Gods wil lend us their ayde, and we may preserve the maide aliuë, and satisfie the theæues expectations: the manner, I wil declare how it shall be done, we will prouide a yong sheeps skinnë, and fashion it like a mans belly, which we will fill with the entrailes and bloud of some beast, and make it fast to her body.

The

The Mayde adorned after this manner, hauing a garment put ouer it, shall be all bounde with fillets: and you see it falleth out verie fitly, agreeing with the Oracle: which gaue this answer, that a woman adorned with such a garment, should be cut through the middle. Now you do perceiue that the knife is made with such art, that if you would thrust it into my bodie, it runneth vp into the best as it werc into a sheathe; and those which beheld it, would thinke it went into her bodie, when all the blade is hidden in the best; the sharpe end of the knife onely comming forth, which doth cut the fained skinnë; and if you pull the knife againe out of the wound, it runneth forth againe as much as is hidden before in the best: and so by this deuise we may deceiue the beholders, which thinke that all that which came forth of the best was thrust into her body.

This may we do, and they neuer espie our craft. Moreover, we will couer the outwards partes with a thinnë cloth, as it were for modesties sake: and the skinne being cut, the entrailes shall leape out; which wee taking forth, will laye vpon the altair: neyther at that time shall the theæues come to the dead bodie, which being thus condemned, we will laye in a Tombe.

You heard a little before the king of the theæues say, that we should shew him something done courageously by us, wherefore you may make it knowne and satisfie him, that you are ready to do this dedde: which when I had sayde, I made my prayers to Iupiter Hospitalis, making mention both of our liuing and shipwacke together: then thought I with my selfe, Clitiphon is yet aliuë; for when I demanded of Leucippe where hee was, shee answered, hee was carried amongst the prisoners; and that whilst the theæues fought the last battle, he with other captiues fledde to the enemy: Wherefore the goddess sent dolours their helpe, to deliuer this poore soule from this present death; and fortune fauoured our attempts, wherefore I prouided all thinges which were necessary for this action. But Menelaus wente vnto the Theæues to consulte with

with them, what should be otherwise ordeined in the sacrifice, but the king committed the whole charge into their hands: When said Menelaus, we alreadie haue provided all things belonging to this sacrifice: and as it is declared by the Oracle, we haue already prepared the mayd, which at the time and houre appointed, shall not bee wanting to satisfie your expectations. Wherefore we apparelled Leucippe after that order as we had appointed before: and bidding her to be of good comfort, shewing that she should go into the tombe: and remaine all the day time until night, and from whence we would sie vnto the enemy, and come againe and deliuer her from this feare: which when I had said, we brought her to the altar: what was done afterwardees you your selfe did beholde: with this speech of his, my minde was wonderfully distracted: neither did I knowe what to do, wherewith I might sufficiently requite Menelaus for all his curtesies: wherfore falling downe at his feete, I embraced him, and worshipped him, as if he had bene some god: when a new pleasure began to reuiue my languishing spirites. After I perceiued that Leucippe was safely escaped out of these dangers, I demanded what was become of Clinias: Menelaus answered, that when the ship was broken, he saue him riding the crosse poere: but what fortun'd afterwardees to him, was vnknowne: wherfore I could not chuse but be sorrie in the middle of my ioy. But not long after, we departed thence, and went vnto the army: and in my Tent, we spent the rest of the night: but straunge report of this night, was bruted round about: when it was day, I brought Menelaus to Charmides, and declared to him all the whole matter: who being delighted with the newes, receiued him into friendship, and demanded of him, what number and force the aduersary had. Menelaus answered, that the next village was full of the wicked robbers, who lately had sent for ayde, being now about tenne thousand strong. The said Charmides, but five thousand of our men, are able to resist the force of ten thousand of theues: although we also shall haue more aide from them which doe defende Delta and Heliopolis against the inuasion of the barbarous and wild

baga-

bigabounds.

In the meane season there came in a messenger running in haile from Delta, which brought word that an armie was coming from thence, which contained two thousand men: saying that they had set forward five dayes before, had not a subdaune tumult of the theues called them backe: and as they were coming now, the holy bird which carrieth his fathers sepulchre, did astonish them with his flight: Wherefore they were also constrained to stay again. When saide I: I pray you what bird is that, which they doe so much honour? What sepulchre is that which he doth carrie about with him? The bird is called Phoenix, and hath her originall amongst the Aethiopian: shee is of the colour and bignesse of a peacocke, her feathers are painted with purple, and gold, shee is called the bird of the sunne: for her head doth signifie as much, whereon she hath a crowne, which sheweth the whole course of the sun, it is of an azure colour, partly shining like a flame, casting forth pleasant rayes like to the beames of bright Phoebus, being in the meridian: shee is of this qualitie; that the Aethiopians enioy her aliue, but the Aegyptians haue her dead: for when she dieth (which cometh not to passe of a long time, for shee liueth sixe hundred yeres) her sonne bringeth her to the riuer Nilus, and maketh a tombe after this maner: he taketh as much myrre, as will suffice to lay the carcase in, and making it hollow with his beak layeth it in the middle, as it were in a tombe. The body being thus layd in the ground and covered with earth, lyeth towards Nilus: a troupe of birds following as it were companions at the funerall, and coming to the Citie of the sunne, which is the place, where the dead body doth lye, flieth vp to the sunne: So it cometh to passe that liuing she abideth in Aethiopia, but being dead, she resteth in Aegypt.

M

The



## The fourth Booke.

*The Contents.*

*Charmides* Generall of the army, falleth in loue with *Leucippe*: he declare hit to *Menelaus*, crauing his helpe therein: *Leucippe* falleth madde: *Charmides* by a notable stratagemme of the thecues, with all his army was slaine: *Leucippe* is cured againe by *Cherea*.



After that *Charmides* had understood the cause of the staying of y<sup>e</sup> army, and knowing the forces of the thecues to war stronger, he determined to returne back, and to stay so long, untill his aide were come: but when we came vnto the villiage, we had a lodging appointed for *Leucippe* and me, neare vnto *Charmides* house; wherein

as I came, I tooke her in my armes, & kissed her, determining to abstaine no longer from my desire. But when I sawe my enterprise went not forward, how long saide I, shall we want the frutes of *Venus*? Doe not you see how many daungers in so short space haue fallen out vnloked for? for we haue suffered shipwracke, fell into the thecues hands, and lastly, you were offered in steede of a sacrifice: wherefore while we are in safetie, let vs not refuse a fit occasion offered, befoze some greater mishap do fall out. When saide *Leucippe*, but yet it may not be lawfull; for when I was offered vpon the aulzar as a sacrifice, I greatly lamented my misfortune; and in my dreame *Diana* seemed to appeare vnto me, saying; doe not weepe, for thou shalt not die, I my selfe will helpe thee, keepe thou as yet thy virginittie, vntill I shall otherwise appoint thee, for thou shalt marry none but *Clitiphon*. I although I did grievously take this delay, yet I reioyced with the hope of the thing to come; and when she had made mention of her vision, I did remember

her also that I had dreamed to the like effect: for the night before, me thought I was in *Venus* temple, and there standing alone, I did beholde an image erected befoze mee, and when I had approached neare to say my prayers, I shut the doore; and being troubled in minde, there appeared a thing to me in shape of a woman: which saide, that as yet it was not lawfull for me to enter into the temple; but if that I would stay a little space, it should come to passe, that the doores would open of theyr owne accord, and also that I should be created a Priest vnto the goddesse: this therefore I tolde *Leucippe*, neyther did I strue to offer her violence any moze: but thinking vppon her dreame, I was somewhat heauie in minde. In the meane season, *Charmides* who was euer desirous to see *Leucippe*, hauing a fit occasion seruing him for the purpose, sent for vs both; bechance certaine fishermen of the Towne had taken a beast in the Riuer, a spectacle not vnworthie to bee seene; the *Aegyptians* did call it the Horse of *Nilus*: and truly his back, head, belly, and feete, are like to another Horse, sauing that his hoofe is clouen; in bignesse of bodie he is like to an Oxe, he hath a short tayle and full of haire: all the other partes of his bodie being without, his head is rounde and great, his talers almost like to a Horse, his nozhyls somewhat broad, and breasting forth a fiery kind of smoke, as it were the breath of a furnace: the widenesse of his mouth reached to both his temples, his teeth were crooked, made altogether both in forme and standing like to a horse. *Charmides* invited vs to see this beast, *Leucippe* was there also together with vs: earnestly we did behold the beast, but he whose mind was occupied about an other matter, neuer cast his eyes from *Leucippe*. Wherefore we iudged him to be in loue with her: and because he would haue vs stay the longer there, that hee might the moze satisfie himselfe with the sight of her, he began to finde some discourses: and first hee did declare vnto vs the nature of the beast, and the maner of taking him; saying, that it was a most rauencous creature, he would deuour a whole field of cozne: neither is he caught without a prettie wile, for y<sup>e</sup> hunters marking in what place he

accustometh to lye, to dig a pit and couer it with furses and reeds, laying vnder it a little coale made of woꝝds, whose doꝝes are open to the height of the pitte, then hiding themselves vntill he fell in, they rush vpon a sodaine and shut the doꝝes of the little house, and so is taken, which else by no meanes could bee caught, because he is of so grent a strength: hee is most strong in euery part of his body, but his skin is so hard that it cannot be pearced with Iron, and worthily may he be called the Egyptian Elephant: wherupon Menelaus demanded of Charmides to expresse the nature of them: who answered: I haue heard report of them which are the curious searchers of theyꝝ nature, to affirme their qualities aboue all creatures to be most admired. And that I will not suffer you to be ignozant heerein any longer, know that she is of a long life, and doth keepe the seede of her belly ten yeeeres before shee bee deliuered of it, and when this time is past, shee bzingeth forth her yong of large proportion, and for this cause I thinke that he is of so huge mighty body and inuincible strength, and a most long life, for it is reported that he liueth longer then the crows which Hesiodo writeth of. The iaw of an Elephant is like the head of a Bull, and if you saw his mouth you would thinke he had two hornes growing therein, which are his foꝝe teeth, from betwene which commeth downe a long snout, which is in forme and fashion like vnto a shaulre: by this he taketh his meat and sustenance, and whatsoeuer is throwne to him he will eate it, with conueighing it into his snout, if it be good hee bzingeth it downe into his mouth, but if it be bad hee giueth it to his master: there sitteth vpon his backe a Moore, which is his horseman, he doth saluoe and seare, and doth vnderstand any which speake vnto him and doth suffer himselfe to be beaten with an Iron rodde, which is in steele of a whip: and I doe remember that once I did beholde a strange sight, a Graecian once lying down, layned his head to the Elephants, who without any resistance stricken his head with his snout, wherein I meruailed at the boldnesse of the man, and the gentlenesse of the beast, but the Graecian answered, that he first did giue him foode to eate, before he would

would open his mouth and bzeath forth the pleasant bzeath of the Indian spices, which he did vse to do, to take away the head-ach. But the Elephant which knoweth the cure which he doth effect, doth first denie his aide, vntill he haue receiued his sustenance: like vnto a proude Phisition, which first will haue his fee before he minister any thing to his patient: but taking first his rewarde, he will thanke you, holding open his mouth vntill you be cured, knowing wel that he had sold this swete odour. Then said I, how commeth it to passe that so deformed a creature hath so swete a sauour? Of his meate (said Charmides) wherof hee feedeth: the countrey of the Indians is very neere the sunne, and they be the first people which inhabite the East, and do feele the foꝝce of his beames more hot. In Greece there groweth a flower, which in India is not a flower but a blossom, such as those which grow vpon trees: as it groweth it hath no sauour, neither is in any estimation, whether because it will giue no pleasure where it is knowen, or whether it do enuie his countrey men: but if it be carried a little out of his countrey, it yieldeth a swete and odoriferous saucur, this is the Indian flower which is commonly called the blacke rose: vpon this Elephants do feede in those countries, as Oren do of grasse amongst vs, wherfoꝝe beeing fed with so swete meat, they cannot choise but send forth a swete bzeath. After Charmides had ended his discourse, not suffering vs to go farre (for hee which is wounded with loue, is burned with his heate, and cannot find a remedie for his greefe) tooke Menelaus by the hand, and said: I do verily perceiue that thou art Clitiphon his good friend, by those things which thou hast done for him, wherfoꝝe thou shalt not find me woꝝle: I would therfoꝝe haue you giue him thanks as from me, which you may easily do, for in so doing you shall restore health againe to my soule: for Leucippe hath wounded me, preserve thou my life, and for these thy good turnes, here I giue thee these fiftie peeces of gold: Leucippe shall haue as much as she will demand. Then said Menelaus, I pray you take your money againe, and giue it to them who sell their good turnes, and will do nothing except they be hired. I since that

you haue accounted of me as your friend, I will do my ende-  
uor that you shall know, you did not amisse when you recei-  
ued me into your friendship, which when he had said, he came  
to me, and told me all that Charmides had saide: wherefore  
we began now to thinke with our selues what were best to be  
done herein: in the end we concluded to deceiue him, for wee  
could not denie him, for feare least hee should haue vsed vio-  
lence vppon vs, neyther could wee escape away, because  
all places thereabouts were beset rounde with theues, and hee  
also had so many Souldiours about him. Therefore a little  
while after, Menelaus went vnto Charmides, saying that hee  
had concluded the matter, shewing how that at the first she was  
very obstinate, but when I had moued her with pitions,  
telling her of your kindnesse shewed vnto her, shee granted me  
my requestes: but yet shee intreated this one thing which you  
must needs graunt, that shee may haue leaue to go to Alex-  
andria, for that is the place where shee was borne, and  
her friendes do dwell there. Then said Charmides, thou dost  
demand of me this which can hardly be graunted, for in war  
who would deferre to fulfill his desire: is there any man which  
now is about to ioyne battell, which is sure of the victorie  
when there are so many passages ready which leade to death:  
request you this of fortune that I may returne safe from the  
warre: and now at this time am I about to fight with  
these theues, but there is another battell sought in my heart:  
the armed Souldiour doth assaile me with his Bowe and  
arrows, I am overcome, and hereby wounded with  
his darts: wherefore send for a Physitian for me speedily, for  
the wound doth waxe greene, and when I am readye to  
sende fire amongst mine enemies, loue hath sette my heart  
on fire with his torches. First therefore Menelaus quench this  
fire, and it is the signe of best lucke, first to encounter ang-  
rously with his loue, then to ioyne battell with the enemies:  
let Venus sende mee vnto Mars. Then sayde Menelaus,  
you your selfe may see what a hard matter it is to do it,  
that her loue which is nowe present should not know. Then  
said

said Charmides, this may quickly be done, for we may sende  
Clitiphon some other way. But Menelaus seeing Charmi-  
des wonderful earnest of his loue, fearing least hee would do  
mee some iniurie, deuised a very good counse, saying: will  
you knowe the cause indeede why you should stay? the  
Mayde beganne yesternight to bee in her flowers, where-  
fore then shee must abstaine from a man: wherefore, sayde  
Charmides? I will stay three or foure dayes untill shee bee  
well againe, I hope by that time her monethes will cease,  
in the meane time shee shall do that which she may: shee  
shall sitte in my sight, and kisse me, and talke with mee, for I do  
delight to heare her speake, to take her by the hande, and to  
touch her soft bodie, for these are some easements to a woun-  
ded minde. What may not a man kisse her now? I  
know that cannot hurte her flowers: which when Men-  
elaus returning from him had tolde mee, at his last wordes I  
could not chouse but exclaime, wishing rather to die then a-  
ny one should enioy her kisses, then which nothing is more  
sweete, pleasant, and delightfull. For with benerean sports a  
man may be satisfied: neither is it any thing worth if you  
take away kissing: kisses haue no ende, neither do bring satie-  
tie, or make a man loathy them, but are alwaies fresh. And  
there are moresouer three most excellent things which come  
from the mouth, her breath, voyce, and kisses, and the lippes  
which in kissing do touch one another, do yeeld that pleasure  
which riseth from the fountaine of the mind.

Beleeue mee Menelaus (for in necessitie I am not ashamed  
to reueale any secrets) I my selfe haue neuer hadde any  
thing of Leucippe but kisses, shee as yet is a Virgin,  
neither can bee made a Wife, but by kissing: which if a-  
ny man strue to take away from mee, hee first shall  
take away my Soule. While I am alive none shall robbe me  
of this felicitie: wherefore sayd Menelaus, wee haue needs of  
good and speedie counsell: for a loue so long as hee is in hope  
to obtaine, hee beareth all things patiently, for hee hath  
conceiued in his mind the very possession of that which he would.

But

But if all his hope be taken away, then his desire changed, he strived to take away the hinderance : in the meane season, while we were thus consulting together, there came one running in to vs hastily, who seemed by his countenance to be somewhat frightened, & told us y<sup>e</sup> Leucippe fell downe in a swoone turning vp her eyes as if she were dead: but when we came to her and demanded of her what had hapned to her, she rising vp came towarde me, & looking vpon me with a sower countenance, strooke me vpon the cheek with her fist, & spurned Menelaus with her fete, who went about to hold her, wherefore we perceiuing she had fallen sick, & the impatience of the grieue forced her to a fit of madnesse : we went about to hold her, but she withstood vs, and wastled with vs a great while, hauing no regard to couer her hidde parts: wherefore a great tumult arose in our lodging, so that Charmides hearing of it, came running to vs to know what the matter was: at first he looked vpon Menelaus very sternely, thinking that wee had gone about some knauerie to beguile him, but afterwards when hee saue the truth, his minde was changed, greatly lamenting this mishap. At Leucippe, the cords being brought, was bound vpon her bed: which when I saue her tender handes were tyed with such hard ropes, most of them being gone forth, I turned me to Menelaus, saying: Lose, I pray thee lose, for her tender handes cannot abide to be tyed thus roughly: let me alone with her, I will hold her downe in stee of a cord, lette her rage vpon me if she will: What should I liue now any longer? Leucippe knoweth me not, and here lieth bound, and I behold her in this case, yet moued with pittie, I do not vnbinding her: did fortune therefore deliuer vs out of the hands of theeeues, that thou by madnesse shouldst be made a laughingstocke for vs? O wretched & vnforsunate that we are! that we neuer haue better hap: that which we feared at home, we haue auoyded, that we might trie the force of the raging Sea: we escaped shipwack, fled out of the hands of the theeues, because the Destinies had appointed our end to be madnesse, which if thou escape, I feare lest fortune haue some greater affliction to present vs withall:  
who

who is more wretched then we: to whom is prosperitie to bee graunted? But fortune mocketh vs, and seems to laugh at vs when we repent: but Menelaus comforted me being thus sad and pensieue, saying, that these troubles were too violent to last long, and that this frensie of hers was ingendred by a hotte bloud, and dispersed abroade through the veynes, striking vp into the head, sought to distract the minde by confounding all the senses: wherefore the Physicians were sent for, to trie if they by their art could help her. Menelaus went vnto Charmides, to request him that hee would send for his Physician, which was in the armie, which he commanded instantly to be done. For louers doo reioyce to apply themselves in any thing which may tend to their good. The Physician being come, deuised with himselfe what this sodaine sicknesse might be: wherefore first hee gaue her a potion to sleepe, that the sicknesse might leaue some of his force: for sleepe is the remedie for all sickness. But to proceede, he gaue her as much as a graine of Pomogranade, which being beaten together with oyle, he bound it to the temples of her head, saying, that after ward he would giue her a purgation for the ease of her belly. Leucippe being thus annointed, fell presently into a sound sleepe, and so continued vntill the morning, but I sate by her watching all the night, and looking vpon her bonds, I said: alas poore Leucippe canst thou sleepe so soundly being bound? what dreames do now trouble thy head? hath this sleepe yet recovered thy wits againe, or whether dost thou dreame of idle fantasies? Being now awaked, she beganne to talke somewhat idlie, and immediately the Physician came to her againe, and gaue her another medicine. In the meane season letters were brought from the Deputie of Egypt vnto Charmides, wherein he was commanded to bring forth the armies, & presently ioyn battell with the theeues: wherefore all were ready in armes, about to march forward to meete theyr enemies, euery captaine with as much speed as could bee brought al their companies together vnder their colours, and alarum being giuen they went euerie one to his seuerall tents. In the next morrow, betime in the morning  
L hee

he brought forth all his armies, the situation of the billage was in this forme. From the places which are about the Egyptian Thebæ the Riuer Nilus runneth downe, and cometh along by the Citie Memphis, where it sendeth forth a little streame, which comming from the mayne channell, compasseth a little peece of ground. There is a little billage called Syrus, which also is diuided from the lande by another little flæte, so that of one streame there seemed to come threë riuers, whereof two do disperse themselves abroad into the countrey the third directing his course straight toward the sea, and compasseth that lande which is called Belta. But none of these Riuers do carrie their whole streame into the Sea, but being diuided do run through many Cities bordering nere about: and euery part of these do excell the greatest riuer in Greece in bignesse: neither yet, although the streame be thus diuided, is the force of the water weaker, but is navigable both with greater & smaller vessels, to them which inhabit thereabouts: for the riuer Nilus serueth for all uses of the countrey: and it is a most admirable thing, how that in the selfe same place you may beholde a ship, and a plough, an oare, and a mattocke, a mast, and a spade, the houses of mariners & husbandmen, the lodgings of fishes and oxen, and where as you did steare your ship, there also may you guide your plough: the greatnesse of the riuer doth continue in longitude, rising at a certaine time with a higher streame: and the Egyptians do daily expect his comming, and count holwe many daies hee accustomed to stay: but he rising at his accustomed time, euersloweth his bankes, and watereth all the countrey round about him. Where may one see as it were a contention betwene the Water and the earth: for while that he doth strue to ouerflow, the earth doth suppe it vp, so that the Water doth containe equall compasse with the earth. In this countrey do the theues inhabite, for the water falling againe doth make marish grounds, which do not stand with Water, but are full of lime, wherein they do row the little boates which will containe but one person: for being but little, a little water will suffice to carrie them, and if in some place the riuer be shallow,

low, they take vp their boates and carrie them vpon their shoulders, untill they come to the water againe: in these marishes there are certaine Ilands, whereof the most are not inhabited: they are full of paper rushes, which grow so thicke, that betwene their stalkes it is impossible to passe, but one by one: their tops grow all thicke together. Whither do these theues hide them, heere they doo lay theyr plots of their villanie, heere doo they shroud their wickednesse, the rushes seruing them in stead of a wall. In many of these Ilands which are compassed with the marishes, there are built cottages, so thicke as they seeme to be a scattered towne, whereof the greatest, which contained the most number of houses, was called Nichocis: thither did they get themselves as it were into a strong holde, where in the situation and strength of the place they did trust much: the passage to it was very narrow, of length it contained an hundred twentie threë paces, in breadth but twelue. After they perceiued that Charmides approached nere vnto them, they deuised this stratageme among themselves: they appointed all the old men to go foremost in the band, carrying in theyr hands Oliue branches, attired after the manner of petitioners in signe of peace: they commanded the strongest of their youth to follow next after, being wonderfully well armed, and placed in battell array. So determining that the olde men shoulde carrie theyr branches in signe of peace, and that they shoulde shadow the Armie of men comming behinde, with theyr boughs, the young men dragged theyr weapons after them that they might not be seene. Being placed in this order, they went forward to meete Charmides, desiring him that he would take pittie on theyr olde age, and spare theyr whole Cittie, promising that they would giue him a hundred talents of gold priuately, and as many men, if he would cease to besiege their citie, which hee might send vnto the gouernour of Aegypt as spoiles taken in war. All which they would haue done if hee would haue accepted of the condition: but Charmides hauing heard what they could say, would not graunt them their requests, wherefore (said the olde men) if you will not haue pittie

upon vs, we must indure this miserie patiently, and if that we shall die, slay vs heere before our Cittie walles, that in our fathers habitations where we had our beginning, there also we may make our end, hauing this citie to be our tombs, and we our selues wil be the authours of our owne death. When Charmides heard this, he dismissed his army, sending them backe againe to their tents. Now the theues had layd certaine spies which did see all that was done, to whome it was giuen in charge, that as soone as they saw the enemies coming, breaking downe the bankes of the riuer, they should let the water in vpon them, for there are diuers ditches made, with high bankes, which do keepe in the Water of Nilus & it shall not ouerflow vntill time require, which when they will let the Water round about, they plucke downe the bankes: wherefore the spies seeing them come nere, plucked downe the bankes, so that the Water began to ouerflow awayne, and in an instant the old men got themselves away, the yong men which dragd their weapons behind them, beganne to rush vpon them: the Waters increased and waxed so high, that all the marshes were ouerflown, so that it seemed a little Sea. This assault being giuen thus on the sodaine, they sawe all which they mette, but first they dispatched Charmides: the other souldiours were in such an amaze, they knewe not what to do: the darts came so thicke vpon them, that they were now in despaire of succour, sie they coulde not, the straights were so narrow, and offer violence to them they were not able: the Water now came vppe to their middle, wherefore many astonished with feare, stood still expecting their death, others struiuing to go forward, were bozne downe with the force of the Water, some in deuouring to sie away, stucke fast in the mud: the waters being ouerflown, tooke away the vse of their bucklers, neither could one tel which was the field, or which the marsh, for he which thought he was vpon the field running apace, stucke fast in the slime, and pursued was taken of his enemies, and he which was in the marsh supposing he had bene vpon the firme land, and making quicke speede, was drowned

drowned in some hole: without doubt this was a new kinde of misfortune and shipwracke by sea, when as round about there was not a ship to be scene; neither was it so straunge, but curi-ouercomming humane cogitation, in the water was fought a battaile by land, and on the land was suffered shipwracke. The theues being now aloft with this successe, began to haunt and brag, thinking how that they had gotten the victorie by valour, not by deceit, or ambushes; for the nature of the Aegyptian is, that in aduersitie hee is of no courage, but in prosperitie hee plucketh vp his heart again: so that he is euer in the extremes; for either he cowardly yeeldeth, or else doth proudly domineere. Ten daies were now expired, since Leucippe fel into her madnesse, which did not seeme to cease any thing at all; wherefore one day as she was in a sleepe, her spake berie earnestly these words; For thy cause, Gorgias did I fall madde: which I hearing, as soone as it was day, I told to Menelaus; thinking with my selfe whether there were any in the Towne which was called Gorgias. Whilest I went downe out of my lodging, there met me a certaine yong man, which after he had saluted me, spake to me in this maner; I am the preseruer of thee and thy wife: wherefore being amazed: what said I, art thou Gorgias? He answered no: but I am Chærea. Gorgias was he which was the cause of her mishap: then I being more astonished then before, what mishap said I: or what is this Gorgias? Tell me I pray you, what these sayings do meane: When said he, this Gorgias was an Aegyptian souldier, which now is dead, for he was one of the first which was slaine of the theues: he was in loue with your wife; and when by nature he was giuen to sorceries, hee made an amorous Potion, and perswaded your Aegyptian seruant, that hee should mingle it with Leucippes drinke: but so it came to passe, that he made the Potion stronger then he should; and in stead to make her loue, he made her madde: all this Gorgias seruant tolde mee yesternight, which escaped out of the same warre, where his maister was slaine: and it seemeth to be most likely, that by the sacred Destinies decree, hee was saued alive for your sakes.



Thus hauing ended, he demaunded of me foure pcees of gold: promising it I would giue him so much, he would presently restore her to her health, saying, that he had a medicine nowe readie mingled, which would cure the former disease. But beside this rewarde sayde I, I will giue thee innoxtall thankses for this thy good turne: but first send for this man which you talked off. So he departed from me: but I coming home, did giue my Aegypian seruant his desert, striking him thre or foure times vpon the face, & with threatening words, I asked of him, what that was, which he mingled and gaue to Leucippe, and for what cause she fell mad: wherewithall he being affraid, declared all to me as Chærea hadde spoken before. We procured him therefore to be shut vp in prison: In the meane time Chærea returned with Gorgias mā, to whom I presently payed the money, saying. I pray you marke this of me, and heare my opinion herein: you knowe that the peticion was the cause of all this mischance, wherfore I do not thinke it good, that her belly being once infected with drugges, you go about to discomper it with the like: But proceede on forwarde, and shew me what is in your medicine, and make it ready while I do stand by: which if you shall bring to passe, I wil giue you both, well double my rewarde.

When sayde the seruant. you do seeme to feare, not without a cause: But those things which are to be provided are edible and comon, and I my selfe will eate as much of them before, as I will giue vnto her. And immediately they went and bought euery thing, and before mee they pund them, and being diuided into two parts, this first said he, will I drinke: this other part, I will giue to the maide, which after she hath drunk, she will sleepe all the night: when morning cometh she will both be freed of her sleep, & disease. So he did drinke vp one part, the other he commanded to be kept untill night, and then to be ministered vnto her: and he promising that the medicine would worke after this order: hauing taken the money departed away, the rest I promised I would giue him when Leucippe was recouered againe. When the time came that I should giue

giue her the medicine, mingling it together in my hand, I spake after this manner: O Whisicke begotten of the earth and Aesculapius, and by him first giuen to mankind, I pray God that his promises of thee do pceue true: Be thou fauourable vnto mee, and diuiling away this sauage and corrupt payson, restore this most beautifull virgin to her health againe: hauing kissed the pot, I gaue it to Leucippe, who hauing receiued it not long after, as he had declared, fell into a great sleepe: but I sitting by her as shee was asleepe, said vnto her as though shee heard me, what dost thou now repent thy self: dost thou know me: let me heare thee speake to me: go too tell me something, on thy dreame; for yesternight thou didst talke of Gorgias: woe thely is thy felicity, being awake, great, but greater when thou art asleepe, for being awake thou didst fall into madnesse, but the dreames of sleepers do pretend things to come. As I was thus talking with her as though shee heard me, the morning began to appeare: Leucippe awaking called me by my name, but I coming nearer vnto her, enquired of her health: but shee seemed to me not to know any thing that shee did: but seeing her selfe bounde shee fell into a great admiration, and demaunded of mee of whome shee was bound: then seeing her restored to her wittes againe, leaping for very ioy, I blessed her, and I declared all things which were done: which when she heard, shee blushed, and vnderstood how that she had bene mad. Wherfore I comforting her, badde her be of a good courage: which I declared to Satyrus, demaunding of him the rewards to giue to Chærea, for hee kept all our provision safe since the shipwacke, neither afterwarde did either Menelaus or hee or any of vs remaine in the daunger of the theues.

In the meane season a newe armye was sent from the chiefe Cittie against the theues, which did determine to ouerthrowe the Cittie also, wee being nowe freed from the iniurie of the robbers which inhabited the riuer, determined to goe to Alexandria, taking Chærea with vs,  
whom

whom, because he made the potion, we receiued into our companie. He was a fisherman of the Island Pharos: but at that time he did serue in pay vnder the pyzates, and the war being ended, he was dismissed: Wherefore when sayling had bene long intermitted because of the pyzates, their forces being now banquished, al the riuier was full fraught againe with vessels: and the reioycing of the mariners, the applause of the passengers, the number of ships and boates, the sayrenesse of the riuier, did breede a great delight to the beholders: for the passage vpon the riuier, did seme as though the riuier did celebrate a festiuall. But I being delighted with the riuier, desired also to taste the swetenesse thereof: the very first day I did drinke it without any wine, because being mingeled with a liquoz of greater force, the vertue of it is extinct by a more forcible:

Wherefore I toke vpp the water in a glasse, which did seme to striue with þe Christall in whitenesse: the taste in drinking, was swete & cole. I doe know certaine riuers in Greece so cold, that one is not able to drinke thereof: Wherefore it cometh to passe that the Ægyptiaus, when Nilus ouerfloweth, doe neuer feare the scarcitie of wine. I did meruaile at their manner of drinking thereof, for they neither vse cuppes, glasses, pots, or any other such vessell, but doe drinke from their hands: if any of the saylers be thirsty, he boweth downe out of the ship, and in the hollownesse of his hand taketh vp the water, but I did there behold another beast, which in force did far surpass the Horse of Nilus, the name whercof was a Crocodile, he is in forme both of a fish, and also a beast, which liueth vpon the land: there is a great space betwene his head and his tale, but the breadth in proportion doth not answere to his length, his skinne is rough with scales, his backe is blacke and like to a stone, his bellie is white, he hath foure feete bowing somewhat inward, like vnto a land tortesse, his tayle long, thicke, and solide like vnto his body, his teeth stand like to the manner of a sawe, wherewith if he fight with any beast hee teareth them, his head groweth to his body no separatiō seene, for nature hath hidden his necke: the other part of his body is  
very

very horrible to behold, especially when his talues hang down, and his mouth is open: so long as he doth not gape, his head seemeth to be solible, but when he openeth his choppes it is otherwise: in eating hee moneth his vpper talue, but neuer his nether: moresoer his gaping is so wide, that it reacheth to his shoulders, and neare by adioyning to his belly: His teeth are many, set in three ranches, whose number is (as they say) so many as there be dayes in the years: you would wonder to see the hugenesse of his bodie, when he goeth vpon the earth, to thinke what incredible strength he hath.

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The



## The fift Booke.

*The Contents.*

In this fift Booke is set forth the rape of Leucippe by Cherea: the Ioune of Melite towards Clitiphon: their sayling to Ephesus: After it sheweth how Sosthenes the steward of Melite, bought Leucippe of a Merchant which had redeemed her from Pyrates: how she vnder the name of Lacena, vnkowne of Clitiphon, perceiueth his loue to Melite: The returning home of Thersander Melites husband, whom she long since had thought to haue perished in shipwracke,



When thre dayes were past, we came to Alexandria, and entering into the gates of the Sunne (for so they are called) my eyes were filled with the beuotie of the citie, for from the gates of the Sunne, to the Moone, (for they are vnder the safegard of those goddesses) a long rowe of pillers supporteth the building on both sides: in whose middle is a stræte, from whence many wayes do come, so that the people walking in the citie, do same as it were to haue vnder taken a voyage. Having walked two or thre furlongs into the citie, I came to that place, which hath his name of Alexander: and I did behold another citie, which was distinguished after this order: There was a long row of pillers equall in height, which seemed to be banded euer, making a faire passage through, so that it doth serue to walke safe from a tempest or foule weather. But this citie seemed to me populous, and there were so many, that except the building were verie large, they could not be contained. By chance, at the same time the festiual day of the great God, which the Grecians call Δία, the Egyptians Serapis, the Latins Iupiter, was celebrated: wherein the lights did shine through the citie, a sight worthe the beholding:

bing: for when euening came, and now the Sun was set, neyther was it night altogether, but about twilight, me thought the citie did then contend with heauen in beuotie; I saw Melichius Iupiter, and his temple, whose godhead when we had worshipped, we made our prayers, that here might be an end of all our calamities: and then we departed thence & came to Menelaus, who had hired a house in the citie; but the god would not grant vs our prayers, for there was another danger behinde, which fortune seemed to threaten vpon vs: for Cherea had loved Leucippe priuily long befoze: who gaue her the medicine hoping to haue occasion therby to come into acquaintance with her, and that he might preferus her for himself: whom, when he saw how hard a matter it was to get, he wot about to lay wiles and ambushes to take her away: wherfore having gotten certain theues like himselfe together, he told them all what he purposed to do, therefore counterfeiting to celebrate his byrth day, he invited vs to see the Island Pharos: And as we went out of the house, there appeared to vs a sign of ill luck, for a halwee following a swallow, stroke with his wing Leucippe vpon the head: wherfore being troubled in mind, and looking vp into the aire, what strange signe (said I) is this O Iupiter, which thou shewest vnto vs: But rather if this bird be truly thine, why dost thou shew vs a more manifest signe: wherfore turning me about, (for we stood neare vnto a Painters shop) I did beholde a table, wherein was drawn the mishap of Progne, the violence of Tereus, the cutting out of the tongue of Philomela, & conteining all the whole history therof, There was to be scene the sampler which Philomela wrought, Tereus also sitting at his table, and a seruant holding abroad the sampler, and Philomela pointing in it with her finger. Progne did seeme to grant to her desire, and looking eagerly, bristling the browes, did seeme as though she would be reuenged vpon Tereus, which had dealt thus traiterously with her sister, which did stand by, having her haire plucked off, her face beaten, her garments rent and sozne: her white breast did lye open, her right hande wiping her eyes, she did greatly and greuously accuse Tereus:

with her left hand, she endeavours to cover her naked breasts with a peece of her forne garment: Tereus plucked her to him with all his strength, straightly embracing her in his armes: in the other part of the picture, the women brought to Tereus in a dish, the reliques of his sonne to supper, which was his head and hands, laughing together and trembling: but he rising up with his drawne sword in his hand, seemed to thrust downe the table with his arme, which now did neither stand nor fall; yet seemed as though it did fall. Then said Menelaus, if you will take my counsell, I thinke it good if you did not go to Pharos, for two signes of ill fortune haue happened to you: the flying of the hauke, and the threatening of the picture: for the soothsayers and diuiners do warn vs not to despise such tokens as these: but if that we haue any affairs at all, we should talk with them for whose cause we undertooke the trauaile, if there be any likelihood in the matter: do not you see the picture full of filthy loue, impudent adultery, womens mishaps, to conclude, full of all iniquitie: I truly would deferre this going to another ende. This speech of Menelaus seemed to be very true, wherefore I badde Chærea farewell, which went away very sad, saying that tomorrow he would come for vs againe. Then Leucippe turning to me (for women are desirous to know euery toy) I pray you said shee, tell me, what this picture, these birdes, and these women, about that impudent man do meane: Then saide I, those which you see now to be birdes, were once men, the women there, Progne & Philomela, (for these were their names) were sisters born at Athens; this was turned into a Swallow, the other into a Nightingall; the mans name was Tereus a Thracian borne, and the husband of Progne was transformed into a Lapwing. To satisfie the lust of a barbarous man, one woman is not sufficient, especially when occasion serueth him to fulfill it by violence: the loue of Progne towards her sister, did giue the occasion to this intemperate man, which following his olone sensualitie, did fall into all intemperance and immodestie: for she sent him bring her husband, to see her sister, which departed her husband, but returned her sisters Louer: and as

he returned he made another Progne, which when he would haue made knowne, he gaue her a rewarde for her virginities lost, he cut out her tongue: notwithstanding he had thus dismembred her, yet she found out a dumbe reporter of her misfortune, for in a cloth with Stella, she wrought all the villanie committed by him: her hand serued in steede of her tongue, when she could not deliuer to the eares what she had suffered, she laid it befoze the eyes. Progne hauing read the worke, and knowing how her husband had rauished her, she determined to torment him with a newe kinde of punishment, surpassing the common opinion. And when both these women did burne in anger, a conspiracy being made, they provided a supper farre more delectable then the marriage of Philomela: They did set his sonne befoze him at dinner to be eaten. During her anger Progne was not his mother, Itys was not her sonne, for shee had forgotten that shee brought him forth into the world: for the rage of slander is farre more mightie then the griefe of the wombe: although that this was troublesome to them, yet when they saue they should reuenge him, who had violated the lawes of wedlocke, they did recompence this trouble with pleasure of reuenge.

After Tereus sitting down at this supper, and hauing eaten sufficiently, these women smiling and fearing, brought forth in a Charger the reliques of his sonne: which when he saw, perceiuing that hee had eaten the flesh of his owne loynes, hee shedde teares abundantly: then incensed with choler, drawing out his sword ranne vpon them, but the ayze tooketh him by suddainly, chaunging them into birdes, with whom also Tereus was taken up, who as yet all doe carry about them a remembraunce of theyr deede: the Nightingale euer more lieth away: the Lapwing pursueth her: which signifieth that hatred both remaine still after their mutation. And by these meanes at that time, we auoyded his willes, reioycing greatly we did not fall into our enemies hands.

The next morning Chærea came againe, and we for modesties sake could not deny him the second time: wherefore

taking shippe we came to Pharos ; Menelaus staying behind, because hee was not in his perfect health, Chareia first brought vs vnto the top of the towre , shewing to vs the most admirable and wonderfull building thereof from the toppe to the bottom.

Where was a high hill standing in the Sea , whose toppe did almost part the cloudes , at whose foote the water did beate: so that it seemed to hang ouer into the water : in the high towre , which is built vpon this hill , there hangeth a light, which as it were a guide doth direct the saylers by night : when we hadde seene this , we were brought to the furthest part of the Island toward the Sea : the Sunne being now readie to go downe , Chareia departed from vs , faining as if hee would go about some necessarie businesse: not long after a great clamour vpon a suddaine was heard before the gates : vpon the very instant , violentlie came rushing in a number of men with swordes drawn , which altogether ranne fiercely vpon Leucippe perforce, and tooke her away . I seeing my Leucippe thus caried from me, was wonderfully disquieted, and running amongst the middle of their swordes I receiued a great wounde in my thigh , so that I fell downe , all full of blood, but they getting her into a shippe swiftly fled away. The gouernour of this Islande , hearing the concourse and clamour, which is accustomed to be made at the coming of pyrates, came running downe , who knowing mee well , for I seruied in paye vnder him in the warre , I shewed him my woundes , and requested him that hee would followe these pyrates : hee getting into one of the shippes which lay in the porte , wherof there were many, pursued them with as much speede as hee coule. Moreover I, my wounde being bounde vp , desired to go with him also in the shippe. The pyrates seeing that we were now come something nere them , and prepared ready to fight , tied a mayde with her handes behinde her , vnto the hinder parte of the shippe , and one of them cried with a loude voyce : Beholde the rewarde which you seeke: and with a sword stroke of her head , which they tooke and hid

in the shippe ; but the body they cast ouer boorde into the Sea. Which when I saw, I fell into great schriching, and outcries, about to cast my self headlong into the sea: but they which were with me restrained me against my will : Wherefore I requested them to stay the shippe , and to go downe and take vp the dead body , that it might be buried. The gouernour commanded the rowers to stay, and one of them to go downe in a little boate, , and take it vp : When two of the marriners sliding downe by a rope , went in a cock-boate and brought vp the carcase into the shippe but the pyrates in the meane time did hasten their flight : yet we came nere vnto them againe, who when they sawe vs approaching to them , by chaunce they espied another rouer coming nere , which they knewe by the colours , (for the pyrates doe vse purple toppes) and to them they prayed for ayde : wherefore the gouernour seeing they were strong , without hope to preuaile ; repayed backe; but they stayed their flight then, and would haue fought with vs. When we were returned to the shore, & had gon forth out of the shippe , I tooke the dead body in my armes , and embraced it , and I began lamentablye to complaine. For we my deere Leucippe, thou hast dyed two deaths , both by land and sea : and although I haue the reliques of thy body , yet I haue lost thee; neither is that parte of the body which is restored to the land, like to that which the Sea hath kept, for the least part of thy shape is left to mee , the Sea possesseth it alone : but although fortune hath dealt so with me that I cannot kisse thy lippes , yet I will kisse thy throte: thus complaining with my selfe , I buried the carcase , from whence I returned backe to Alexandria : where I had salve layed to my wound , against my will. Menelaus euer comforting me, I led my life with him there in great sorow. After I had passed six monethes, y greatnesse of my grieve began to diminish : For time is y medicine for sorowe, which doth soften the woundes of the minde , (for the sunne is full of mirth) and grieve, which doth cuerre me all measure, yet is not so heat, except the mind be rage in heat: and if it be pacified with the pleasure of time , it waxeth colde :

But as I walked one day toward the market place, there came one behinde me and stroke me vpon the shoulde with his hand, and after salutations embraced me, and kissed me: I at the first was ignorant who he was, being amazed at these kinde of salutations, which receiued them no other wise, then if I had bene a marke to whome they had bene leuelled at: but afterwards looking better vpon his face, for very ioy I cryed forth, (for he was Clinias) I embraced him, and gaue him the like kindnesse backe againe: and hauing brought him home with me, he declared to me how he escaped shipwacke. I also recounted to him all that had happened to Leucippe: and thus he repeated his manner of shipwacke. The shippe being broken, I got me to the hinder part thereof, I was constrained to hold the very uttermost partes thereof, for it was full fraught with company, where I did endure the force of the water and weather: being thus tost vp and downe, this relique of the ship by chaunce was dashed against a Rocke, and with the force thereof, recoyled backe hauing no harme: wherefore swimming the rest of the day, hauing no hope of recovery from these daungers, we wandred about: at length being weary, I committed my selfe wholly to fortunes disposition, but beholde a farre off I espied a shippe comming towards me, when I reioycing, helde vp my hand as high as I could, beckening to them to succour me: but they which were in the shippe, whether they did pittie my case, or were driven so by the windes, directed their forepart of the shippe towardes me: and one of them did let downe a Cable to mee: which when I had taken hold of, they plucked me vp into the shippe. This vessell sayled towardes Sydon, and diuers there were therein which did know me, which did take great care about me: when we had sayled two dayes, we came into the Citie, but I requested the Sydonians which were in the shippe, Xenedamas the Merchant, and his father in lawe Theophilus, that they should not detect me to any of the Tyrians, if by chance they did meet any, nor how I had escaped shipwacke: which when Clinias had spoken, adding likewise, how he had heard of Sostratus at his return

from

from the war, had promised his daughter in marriage, I began to bewaile the inconstancie of fortune, saying: O unhappy man that I am, both Sostratus at this time go about to marry Leucippe: and should I haue another wife: he truly hath not exactly the number of the daies, which would not haue vs married before we were gone: how wretched and unluckie was I that day: now may they betwixt Leucippe bring dead: now when it is time for me to mourne, they would haue me sing a song to Hyminæus. Alas what shall I do now: what a bride would fortune giue me now, whose dead carcase is not wholly giuen vnto me: When said Clinias, it is not time for thee to complaine now, but rather consider with thy selfe whether it bee better to returne into thy countrey or stay here: neither, saide I, liketh me at this time, for with what face can I looke vpon him, from whose house I fled away in such manner: wherefore it remaineth now that I depart hence before any of my friends come to make enquirie for me. As wee were conferring thus together, Menelaus and Satyrus came in, and after he had embraced Clinias, Satyrus turned him to me saying: A fit occasion serueth you now, therefore bee aduised before you let it passe, and heere dispose of all your affaires, taking the counsell of your friendes before rashly you enterprise any thing, let Clinias bee your iudge therein. Venus surely doth fauour you, and perhaps you will little account of that which she hath bountifully bestowed vpon you. There is therefore an Ephesian woman lodging in this Citie of rare beautie, and singular behauiour, which is taken in loue with you so extreanely, that if shee bee frustrated of her desire, it is thought that she will fall madde. For comelinesse and grace you would thinke her a goddess, her name is Melite, very welthie, and not yet come to her ripe yeeres, which very lately lost her husband in shipwacke, and she doth wish that you would be hir Lord, not her husband, and to you shee will giue both her selfe and her wealth: for your sake shee hath stayed here two moneths, and requesteth that you would go backe with her to Ephesus: but you despise her, neither do I know the cause thereof, except Leucippe be raised



from death againe: then said Clinias, Satyrus seemeth to giue thee good counsell. For why shouldst thou say, since beautie, riches, and loue doo offer themselves vnto thee, whereby all things do abound, to enioy pleasure, to the necessary vse of the life, and to gette a good name in the Countrey, that is, not to be accounted the least: fauours are granted thee by a goddesse, therefore I wish thee to followe Satyrus his counsell, and satisfie the will of the goddesse. When I sighing said: Go to, leade me whether soeuer you will, since Clinias will haue it so: but is this woman so importunate that shee will haue all things dispatched before shee come to Ephesus: I sware when I lost Leucippe, that heere neuer any should haue my Virginitie. Which when Satyrus hadde heard, he immediately went to Melite to carrie her this happy newes, which when she heard, shee fell downe astonished for verie ioy: not long after hee returned againe, earnestly entreating mee this night to goe thither to supper, that wee might make a beginning of our marriage: wherefore attyning my my selfe, I came to Melites house, who as soone as shee sawe mee, ranne presently to meete me, receiuing mee with many kinde embracings and sweete kisses. Shee truly was both comely and faire, her very body did carrie such a maiestie, as if that she hadde bene Venus her selfe, her colour and her cheekes was so pure and perfect, that you would not say it were smered with painting, but as it were mingled with bloud and milke: her haire was thicke, and did hang downe in curled lockes like Jewels of golde, wherefore it delighted me much to beholde her: in the meane season a sumptuous supper was prepared, and being sette vpon the table wee sate downe. But Melite did take a little of euery thing which was sette downe, feeding of nought but loue, earnestly with fixed eyes did beholde mee. For there is nothing so pleasant or delightfull vnto louers, as to beholde the thing which they loue: for loue possessing the whole heart, doth stoppe the passage for the soode. But the pleasure which is receiued by the sight, sending downe by the eyes into the minde, remaineth there

there, and doth steadfastly imprint the image of the thing seen, as it were in the glasse of the minde, for the following it selfe of beautie by hidden beames, piercing to the heart, doth ingraue the forme of the thing beloued. Which when I marked, I pray you said I, why doo not you also eate of those delicacies which you haue prepared? Truly you seeme to mee as if you were a painted guest. Then answered shee: what meate can bee more daintie, what wine more precious then your sight: With these words embracing mee in her armes, shee kissed mee, then often repeated this, Thou art my ioy, my soode, and whole delight. And after the matter fell out after this manner, when night came, shee was very earnest with me to lodge there that night: but when as I had repeated to her that which before I had spoken to Satyrus, although very hardly, yet at length shee lette mee go vpon this condition, that the next day I should meete her in this Temple, and there wee should determine the matter before the Goddesse. Wherefore the next day at the time appointed, I went with Menelaus and Clinias, and there wee did sweare: I also tooke my oath that I loved her as sincerely as euer I did Leucippe before: shee likewise did sweare that I should bee her husband, and shee would make mee Lord of all her substance: all which was confirmed there betwene vs, but the nuptials should not be solemnized before wee came to Ephesus, and that there as I had swoyne before, Melite should succede in Leucippes place.

Afterwarde we went home to her House, where, as before, a magnificent supper was provided, for that was called the nuptiall feast, but the rest wee did deferre vntill we came to Ephesus. As wee were at supper some merrie conceits came vnto Melites minde, which made her leane her melancholy lookes.

When euery-one hadde wished vs a prosperous marriage, shee whispered in my eare, saying: As tombes are built in vain for them, whose dead bodies are not to be found to be buried, so

do I see my marriage to be provided for me, and in this madness did shee stillie rest with me: wherefore a prosperous winde serving vs fit, we hastened to our ship, and hoysing vp sayle wee left Alexandria: Menelaus followed vs to the shoare, and having taken his leaue, and wished a prosperous navigation, he departed from vs. He was a most courteous yong man and most trusty friend, who for our departure shed many teares, and wee also being not able to refraine from dooing the like, Clinias thinking it a grieue to depart from me, went with me to Ephesus, where hee staide so long, vntill all his affaires went well with him in his owne countrey: but our shippe sailed forward with a prosperous course, and night comming on, euerie man went to his chamber appoynted: but Melite embracing me betwene her armes, beganne to kisse me, and to repeat her marriage, saying: now haue we passed Leucippes bonds, and come to our appointed ende: this is the day decreed, wherefore should wee deferre it vntill wee come to Ephesus: do not you know the calamities of the sea to be dangerous, and that the changings of the windes are mutable. O Clitiphon I burne, beleue mee I burne, and I would I could shewe vnto thee the greatnesse of my fire: I would that by my embracing and kissing I could put the same force into thee, which loues flames haue already kindled in me. But this my fire is greater then any common flame, which wanting matter to feede it, is quickly burnt out: since all louers do greatly desire to embrace one another, this my heart working a more seruent operation in me, will not be contented nor satisfied with it. O hidden fire! O fire shining in the darke! O fire unwilling to transgresse thine owne lawes! But why do not wee O my most deere Clitiphon, sacrifice together at Venus Altars. When said I, good Melite do not seeke nor wish mee to violate my word before I haue doone my sacrifice to the dead, for as yet wee are not passed the bondes of this unhappie maide, vntill we are arriued on another coast. Did you heare mee tell you howe that shee lost her life in the water: the vastnesse of the Sea, through the which wee now are carried, is the tombe of

Leucippe,

Leucippe; for what do you know: may not her ghost wandere here about this shippe: For their soules who perish in the waters, doe not descend to hell; but as it is sayd, doe stee aboute the waters: And perhaps she may be aboute vs, as we do embrace now. But both this seeme a fitte place to you, to ende the marriages: do you thinke that they can be solenised amongst the boylterous waues, and raging billowes of the sea: woulde you haue vs to begin our marriages from so vnshire a bedde? When saide Melite, by Castor you talke very pretily: Truly I doo thinke that any place may be a fitte chamber for louers; No place is prescribed to God Cupid, wee haue heard that the sea is the most fittest place for his misteries: what I praye you was not his mother gotten of the sea: Wherefore I thinke wee should doo an acceptable thing, vnto this god, if we honour his mother so much, as to finish our nuptials in this place: For are not they, your ropes, and cordes, which tye the masse, the crospeere, and the sayle yard, present tokens, and signes of our marriage: why then doe we differre it? is it not the best signe of all to beginne ones marriage vnder the yoke: the cables are tyed together and the masts erected by them: that is an argument too, that fortune would haue vs celebrate the here: behold Neptune married his wife Amphitrite in the sea, the troupes of the Nereides did accompanie them, and the swete murmuring of the windes about the cables, did same to sing the brydall song to Hymenæus: do not you see the sayle, which doth swell as it were, like a belly great with child: which I trulie do hold tokens of good lucke, coniecturing that it will come to passe that shortlye you shall be a father: Wherefore when I saw her so ready for it; lette vs dispute thus Melite vntill we do come to the land: For once I do sweare vnto thee againe, by the sea, and by the good fortune of this our iourney, that my desire is of no other then of thee, if Leucippe be not alive: and now we must keepe the lawes of the seas, for I haue often heard it reported of mariners, that a shipps ought to be kept cleane and boyd from all libidinous actes, eyther that they be holie, or else because we ought not to deale any thing lasciu-

ously among these daungers which are alwaies readie at the sea, let not vs therefore, defile the sea with our marriages, or mingle terrour to our nuptiall rites: we will not be the seekers of our owne mishaps, if the ioy doo not fall out which we do expect. Which when I had said, soothing her up with kisses, I brought her to be of my opinion: the rest of the night we spent in sleepe. The first day from our departure we arrived at Ephesus, where I did behold the magnificent house of Melite, the rich furniture, the stately hangings, the great number of seruants: when wee were come home, shee appointed a sumptuous feast to be made, and in the meane while shee carried me forth of the Citie, about halfe a mile into the countrey, whither we both did ride in a coach to take the ayre: when we came thither, we went to walke vnder a most pleasant thicket of trees, so artificially planted, that on what side so euer you did looke, they stood all of euen rows: as we were walking together, there came vnto vs a maide heauie laden with chaines, carrying a spade, her haire cut, her body all ill fauoured, in long and ragged garments, and falling down at our feet, she cried: O mistris take pittie vpon me, and deliuer me which once was free, but now am bound, since it hath pleased fortune to haue it so: with that shee held her tongue. Then said Melite, rise vp good woman, and tell me who thou art, what countreyisman, and who he was which bound thee thus, for thy countenance although thou be plucked down with aduersitie doth shew that thou art nobly borne. When answered she: the steward of your house did binde me thus, because I would not submit my selfe to his filthie desire, I am a Thesalian borne, my name is Lacena, to you humbly intreating, to I giue my whole estate, deliuer me then from these miseries wherewith you see I am oppressed, and let mee be your creditour untill I pay you two hundred peeces of money, (for so much did Sosthenes giue for me when he bought me of the pirates) which beleue me I will pay you againe so soone as I can: in the meane time let me intreate you to accept of my seruice, humbly beseeching you to beholde how hardly hee hath

bled

bled me: then turning her backe, and putting off her upper garment, she shewed her backe full of great wales & blew strokes, which when I had heard, I was greatly astonished, for she seemed to represent Leucippe in countenance. But Melite bad her be of good cheere, saying: I will deliuer thee from these miseries, and afterwards thou shalt dwell with me at home. Presently they caused Sosthenes to be sent for, and to deliuer her from these bonds: but Sosthenes being afraine with so sodaine a message, came in presence, to whom Melite sayd: Thou vile varlet, when didst thou see me vse the meanest seruant I had in so hard a manner: but tell me quickly, laying all vntuities and dissembling aside, what she is, I knowe not truly mistresse what she is, a merchant whose name was Callisthenes solde her to me, saying that he bought her of pirates, assuring also that shee was a free woman, her name was Lacena. Melite dispossessed her steward of his office, & made her one of her chiefest maides & caused her to be washed and appareled in a new gowne, and brought into the citie. When hauing giuen certain instructions about her husbandrie, for which cause chiefly shee came thither, she returned in her coach home to the Citie: when supper was brought in we sate downe, but Satyrus seemed by his countenance to haue some weighty matter to speake vnto me privately, made a signe to me to rise, wherefore I fained as though I went to exonerate my belly. I came forth, but Satyrus saying not a word, gaue me a letter, which being sealed, before I could breake it open, a chill colde did shiuer through my bones, for the letter was written with Leucippes hande, after this manner.

*Leucippe to her maister Clitophon  
sendeth salutations.*

**D**O not maruel though I call you maister, for with what other name I should call you I know not, since you are my mistresses Husbände, although you doo not very well know the great troubles which I haue suffered for you

your sake, yet I thought it necessarie to certifie you of a few things: for your sake I left my mother, and vndertooke with you a voyage: for your cause I was a sacrifice, and after fell into the hands of pyrates, I suffered shipwracke, and also I suffered another kinde of death: for your sake also I was bound in iron chaines, I caried a spade, I digged the ground, and was scourged, that you might become another womans husband, and I another mans wife: but I pray the gods forbid it. I haue indured these calamities with a valiant minde: but you not hurt, free from wounds, go about to solace your selfe with new marriages. But if you thinke I deserue any thanks at all for these mishaps which I haue suffered, request your wife that I may be set free as shee hath promised, and pay her the money which *Softenes* laide out for me: and because I am not farre from *Byzantium*, take care that I may be carried thither: and if you do not beleene me, thinke that my troubles are satified with this one thing. Fare well.

*The gods send you ioy of your new marriage.*

*These do I write vnto you being yet a Virgin.*

**W**hen I had read the letter, my minde was distracted into a thousand parts, I did burne in loue, was pale, and sometime murthered, otherwhiles I did beleue the letters, being perplexed betwene feare and ioy. When said I to Satyrus: what, hast thou brought this letter to mee from hell: or what do these meane? What is Leucippe aliue? Hea said Satyrus, and that is she which you saw bound in the countrey, but the cutting of her haire hath so disguised her, that she can scant be knowne of any: why dost thou (saide I) fill mine eares with such good newes, and will not shew mee my chiefeest felicitie? He silent (said Satyrus) and dissemble the matter cunningly, least you cast vs all away, before some moze surer counsell be had in the matter: you see that this is the chiefeest woman in the citie, and almost madde for your lone, and

we are now betwene the two nettes, destitute of all hope. I cannot saide I, for a delight and pleasure is spread throughout al the vaines of my body, & the letter doth expostulate with me: Wherefore I red ouer the letter againe, and answered in particular, euery thing as if she had bin present, being now absent: Thou speakest to me (O most sweet Leucippe) and where thou dost write this, thou hast suffered all these misfortunes for my sake; I must needes confesse, I was the autho: of all these thy miseries: but when I came to these words, which contained the reproches and hard measure offered to her of *Softenes*, I wept as bitterly, as if I had stood by & seene them: For y cogitations turning the very edge of y mind, to those things which are signified in the paper, doth represent to y mind those things which are written, no otherwise the if they wer opposite before the eyes: But when shee objected my marriage, a blushing red did couer all my face, as if I had been taken in manifest adulterie, the very letters had moued me so farre: When turning to Satyrus I cryed, Alas what shall I doe: what excuse shall I vse now Satyrus: We are now take manifestly; Leucippe knoweth all: and I pray god her loue do not begin to be turned into hatred: But I would willingly know how she escaped safe the pyrates hands, & whose carcase y was which wee buried. The sayd Satyrus: she will tell you all at moze leysure, but necessity biddeth you to write back & pacifie her, for I did sweare y willingly you would not marry Melite: what hast thou tolde that I am married: now thou hast vndone me; for as yet all the whole cittie is ignozant of my marriage. Forouer I do sweare by Hercules and my good fortune, that I am not married to her. When said Satyrus, I hope sir you doe but iest: as though it is not manifestly knowne that you haue bin in bed together. But I know, said I, that I speak of greater knowledge, for Melite hath not enioyed mee according to her will. But first tell mee what I shuld write, for this change hath wonderfully moued me, so much, as y I know not what I may doe. When said Satyrus I am not wiser then you: therefore beginne to write, leue will indite the rest: but dispatch as soone as you can, and haue

very great care what you set down: wherefore I wrote a letter after this sort.

*Clitophon to Leucippe sendeth salutations.*

**A**L health to my deare mistresse *Leucippe*. For I present do behold you present: but by your letters, as though you were absent: The selfe-same thing doth make me happy and wretched. But if omitting all other things, then will I looke into the truth of the matter, making no prejudice of me, you shall find that my virginity (if there be any virginity of men) hath followed your example: but if for a wrong cause you begin to hate me, I earnestly beseech you, that you would change your opinion. For I do promise (as the gods be my helpers) that it will come to passe, that you shall verily knowe, that I am in no fault. Farwell.

*And let me understand from you,  
that you be favourable to me.*

**T**he letters being writtē and sealed vp, I gave the to *Satyrus* to conuey, requesting him to speake no more of me the becoming him: being thus full of pleasure & sorrow, I returned to supper, but it came into my minde, how that *Melite* would not let me depart that night, because the marriage was not full finished betwene vs: neither could it be that *Leucippe* bring sound, I should once looke vpon another: Wherefore I determined to let my countenance so, as y she might know my mind to be changed, and least she should enforce my promise: for I feined that I had caught a shaking with a cold. *Melite* although she perceiued, that I went about to take an occasion, because I would not keepe my promise, yet she could not openly contraine me: Wherefore not having supped, I rose vp to go to bed: and she also leauing the middle of her supper, rose vp and followed me: I being now come into my chamber, feined my self to be very sicke. But she coming to me said: wherefore dost thou do this? or why dost thou go about to despise me: we are come from the sea, and arrived at *Ephesus*, where the place was appointed for the marriage. What say shall we expect?

how long shall wee imitate them which doe lye in some holie place: you offer me great store of water, but will not let mee drinke thereof: Shall I sit so long by the riuer side, and yet not quench my thirst? Thus my marriage is like the banquet of *Tantalus*. Which when she had said, weeping most pittifully, she cast her head into my bosome; insomuch that I was wonderfully grieved to see it, neither did I know what to do, because she seemed to complaine not without a cause: yet I answered her thus: I do call my countrey goddess to witnesse, my most deare *Melite*, that I do endeavour most earnestly to fulfill thy desire: but I know not what euill this is which hath happened to me, for I haue fallen sodainly into a sicknesse, and you know, that they who haue not their health, and do giue themselves to *Venus* sports, do labour in vaine: and as I spake, I wiped away the teares which ran downe her cheekes, swearing a great oath; that when I was recovered, I would do whatsoever she would impose vpon me: by this meanes I pacified the womans minde which was already incensed. The next day *Melite* sent for those maides, to whome she had committed *Leucippe* to bee accompanied withall: and demanded of them, how *Leucippe* did behaue her selfe about her worke: they answered, that she omitted nothing which was appointed for her to be done: wherefore she caused her to be brought vnto her; who as soone as she was come: thou knowest said *Melite*, what curtesie I haue shewed thee, and to repeate ouer my manifolde kindnesse euer bestowed on thee, I thinke it superfluous: wherefore I request of thee nothing but this, that thou wouldest requite me againe in those things, which I know are in thy power to do. I doe heare it reported, that your *Thessalian* women, do so allure their Louers with incharmentments and sorceries, that they do wholly cast their mindes from all other women, and to burne with such a desire of them, that they do thinke them alone to be their onely felicitie: since therefore that thou art a *Thessalian* boyne, I would willingly intreat thy helpe herein.

The young Gentleman which I sawe walking with  
D 2 you

you yesternight, said Leucippe, you say is your husband : for so she had learned of one of her fellows : what husband sayd Melite truly I haue neuer had more to do with him then with this stone : but euermore he telleth me of one dead Leucippe, (so: so I think he doth call her) whom neither eating, drinking, nor sleeping, he can forget: for his sake did I stay foure moneths at Alexandria, requesting, entreating, promising, and ouerpassing nothing which might serue to allure him : but as if he were iron, a stocke, or any such thing which wanteth sense, he neglecteth my prayers, neither doth he obey time, almost granting me this one thing, that I should onely enioy the sight of him. I do call Lady Venus her selfe to witnesse, that I haue bene in bed with him fise nights, and haue risen vp againe no other wise, then if I had lycen with an Eunuche : so that I came to be beloued of an Image, who doth not enioy his loue but by sight : wherefore I as a woman, do request of thee a woman, that thou wouldest bring me some remedie against this preude mind of his. Leucippe hauing heard this, was wonderfull glad: when she knew that I had frustrated all Melites hope : saying that she would go into the Country to gather hearbes to make this medicine. Melite being now encouraged againe with a new hope, cast all her care aside, for the expecting of happy things, although we do not enioy their presence, doth delight vs much. But I which was ignozant of all this which had passed betwene them, behaued my selfe toward her after the accustomed manner, cogitating with my selfe, how I might deceiue Melite the night to come, and talke with Leucippe : neither do I think that she went into y country for any other cause, but onely to conferre with her selfe, and returne in the euening. In the meane season while the Coach was harnised for Leucippe, and we scarce had sat downe to supper, there was heard a great tumult, and suddaine concourse at the gate : presently one of the seruants being out of breath with haste, came running in, and tolde vs, that Therfander was aliue, and at the doore: this man was Melites husband, whom she thought to be drowned, his ship suffering shipwrecke : and this same did

come

did come of some of his owne seruants which then were with him in his voyage, who seeing the ship dashed asunder against a Rocks, thought that he also had perished there. Scarce had the seruant brought by this newes, but Therfander following him, came immediately into the parlour, and hastened towards me to take me, for he had heard at his verie comming, all things which could be reported of me. Melite although strooken with this suddaine chaunce, yet she went to embrace her husband, but he thrust her back with great violence, and casting his eyes vpon me, said ; What is this the adulterer : and violently rushing vpon me, being wonderfull wroth, stroke me a blow vpon the face, then he plucked me by the haire, and casting me to the ground, he did beate me with a cudgell : I being amazed at this suddaine violence, did neither aske him what he was, neither why he did strike me, nor durst offer to speake a word vnto him: but I thinking with my self vpon the matter, as it was indeed, although I could resist, yet fearing to do it, I besought him with prayers to cease of beating me : at length he weary with striking left of, and I weary also with intreating arose vp: but what art thou said I : or wherefore hast thou thus shamefully misused me : but he being more incensed because I replied againe, laid hands vpon me, and called for bondes and fetters, wherewith hauing bound me, he cast me into a close chamber : and as I was going, it so fel out, that the letter which Leucippe sent to me, fell out of my bosome, and Melite toke it vp priuily: not long after, when she was alone, she read it, and hauing found Leucippes name, was certified of the whole matter, and therewithall she was affrighted: yet she did not beleue that she was the same which we found in the Country, because she neuer heard that Leucippe was restored to life againe. But hauing read ouer the letter, and cogitated vpon it, she perceived the truth more apparantly: then being oppressed with bashfulness and anger, with loue, and slaundering, she beganne to be drawne into diuers opinionone, for both she feared her husband, and also could not chuse but be angry with the letter : but loue was opposed against her anger, that hauing aide of slaunder, at



length gotte the victorie: wherefore when night was come, Thersander went to a friends house of his in the Cittie; but Melite went to the man who had the custody of me, & having talked with him, she came in to mee, the other seruants not knowing but onely two, whom she had appointed to stay at the doore vntill her returne again, and hauing found me lying vpon the ground, and coming neere to mee, although she could not speake all her mind at that instant, yet her countenance did seeme to deliuer it, saying: O unhappie woman that I am, and bozne first to my owne perdition, which also do so much desire that which I cannot attaine; O more then mad, which loue him that despiseth me, which being tormented with græfe, doe take pittie vpon him which is light affected, & yet I cannot cease to loue the authoꝝ of these so many my mishappes: against me there is both a man and a woman conspiring, wherof the one doth scorne me, the other is gone to gather hearbes, & yet could not I know before, that I craued aide of my veriest enemye. Hauing spoken thus, incensed with furie, she flung it into my face, which when I vnderstood I was astonied, and cast down my head as if I hadde bene guilty of some hainous crime. But she beganne still to lament and weepe, crying out, Alas, alas, what shal be come of me, afflicted with so many calamities, for thy sake I lost my husbande, neyther yet could I enjoy thee: but shortly also I shall lose thy sight, which alone is graunted to me. And moreover, for thy cause my husband hateth and detesteth me, accusing me of adulterie, and that with him, with whom I neuer receiued any delight or pleasure, so much shame & reproch hath happened to me. Other womē by their dishonesty can reape their pleasure, but I alone without pleasure haue gottē reproch and shame, & ignominy. O treacher! O barbarian! O thou Clitophon more cruell then pirates, more hard hearted then tyrants: canst thou finde in thy heart to see a weake woman burning in thy loue, and so cruelly tormented, and cannot thou take pittie on her, since thou also art in loue? Dost thou not feare the wrath of Cupid? Dost thou not care for his firebrandes and secret misteries: art not

not thou moued to pittie with these teares, which these eyes haue shed so abundantly, wherewithall euen very robbers will be moued to compassion: what, were not my prayers of force to perswade thee to embrace mee, or to do that which I haue long desired: did neither the oportunitie of the time serue, had neither my embracings or dalliance any force to moue? Moreover, that which was the most reprochfull of all, abandoning my kissing, embracing and toying, as if you were nothing affected towards me: I pray you what is this but a shade we of marriage: you did not ly with one which was past child bearing, who did refuse your kindnesse, but with a yong one, a louing, and another perhappes will say, faire and beautifull. O thou Cunnich: O thou gelding: O despiser of beautie: what doe I beseeche the immortall goddes, that al thing may fall out contrary to thy desires: that the thre sisters may conspire to crosse thee, which thou now dost prepare against mee. Thus did Melite speak not without teares: then did she helde her peace a litle: as soone as she saw y I replied nothing, & cast mine eyes vpon the ground, her mind being changed she begā to vtter these words: What I haue hitherto spoken sweet youth, choler & grief forced me thereunto: but now loue constraineth me to speake. How could I be angry, or cast such reproaches vpon thee, when as I was all in a heate, & the very fire did possesse the inward parts of any body: Now at the length obey: I do not desire many days, or perpetual marriage, which thou hast hitherto prolonged, the more vnforsunate I: one only accompanying is sufficient, & so little ayd will drie away so great a wound: Come therefore extingwish this fire a litle, & whatsoeuer I haue spokē more sharply against thee, pardon me, since it is incident to passion: it cannot other wise be but she y loueth unhappily, must raue sometimes: neither doe I forget how filthy a cause I plead. But yet I am not ashamed to declare the secrets of loue. To some Cupids darts are not felt, and the wounds of louers are made knowne to none, but those which are in loue: this day remaineth yet: wherein I pray thee performe thy promise. Remember I tis, and doe not same litle to regard that oath which thou swarest in her Temple: but if

if thou wouldst performe thy promise as it was confirmed by oathes betwene vs, I would not care for a thousand Thersanders: But because Leucippe cannot be found by any meanes, I would wish you to marry some other, although that all things seeme to offer warre against me, and the very dead are risen from their graues. O sea! thou hast preserved a Saylor, but by preserving him, thou hast cast him into greater dangers: two dead persons are required again to my perdition, as though one Leucippe were not sufficient: but let her live, so that Clitiphon do not live in sorrow. Who can endure this, that wicked Thersander should returne now: and I standing by, to strike thee, and could not helpe thee: As yet, good goddess, all thy face is full of blew wales, I thinke Thersander was blind. But now O maister Clitiphon, (for thou alone dost possesse my heart) I begge this one thing, that thou wouldst give me now the first and last thing, which I will craue of thee: this little delay seemes longer to me then many dayes: so neither you haue lost your Leucippe, neither she dyed a false death; doe not neglect my loue, for whose cause, when amongst other commodities, yet thou shalt haue Leucippe restored againe vnto thee: had not I loued thee, and brought thee hither, thou wouldest yet haue thought thy Leucippe to haue bin dead. For ouer you are to thanke fortune for this kindnesse, as a man did vpon a time, who hauing founde a great treasure in the earth, honoured the place where he found it, consecrating an altar, offering of sacrifices, he crowned the earth. Thou dost not onely give me no thanks for finding thy treasure with me, but also dost despise the author of this thy good turne. Thinke that for my sake loue did speake to thee in this maner; O Clitiphon, graunt me this one thing, which am stander bearer to thee in thy warre, that Melite doe not depart from thee intouched: it is my fire which burneth her, wherefore Clitiphon obey the commaundements of thy God; since thou wilt that I shall looke to all thy other affaires, I will deliuer thee from bands; although Thersander would not haue it so: and I will adorne a chamber for thee, wherein thou shalt liue as long as thou wilt together with her,

her, whose company is only thy desire. So morrow in the morning looke for Leucippe, for she shall be with thee: she saide that this night she would lodge in the Countrey, that she might gather the hearbes by some thing: for so did I make sport of her, as of a Thessalian woman: I did craue aide against thee, for my hope being spent, what could I do other wise then seeke for remedies, by hearbes and charmes, which are the comforts to miserable Louers: And that thou maist cast away all feare, Thersander in a fury is gone to his friends house, that some god might seeme of purpose to haue sent him forth, that I might obtaine these things of thee freely: at length yet graunt me my desire. When Melite had pleaded thus (for loue taught her to speak,) she loosed my bands and kissed my hands, first put them to her eyes, then to her heart, saying; Dost not thou see, how it leapeth, and lifting it selfe vp and doth euer panting; full of feare and hope together: (I would it were full of pleasure;) it seemeth with trembling to intreate for me. After I was loosed from my bonds, she embraced me weeping, and I also was in a great passion: and that I might confesse truly, I was affraid lest the god of loue would be offended with me; especially because Leucippe being recovered, I should shortly dismisle Melite, and the marriages which were appointed betwene vs were not solemnized: wherefore I embraced and kissed her againe, and not long after, I fulfilled all the expectation of her long desire: we neither had bed, nor any other such preparation which is required for such matter, for Loue himselfe is his owne crafts maister, and he prouideth all things necessary out of hand, making any place fit for his secrets. And this also is most certaine, that vnloued for sportes are euermore sweeter then those which are provided, and expected long before: for she alwayes bringeth with her, her cousin Pleasure.

P

The

## The sixt Booke.

*The Contents.*

This Booke shewes, how Clitiphon by Melites means escapeth from Therfander, who before had laid him in hold, and how he was taken and brought backe againe, and cast into prison. Therfander falleth in loue with Leucippe, and with Sosthenes helpe seeketh to win her fauour: but still he is reiected by her.



After that I had somewhat eased Melites grieffe, I said, I wil you giue me a safe passage to be gone, and restore Leucippe to me as you promised before: Then said she, fear not, for Leucippe shall not be long absent, but adorne your selfe, apparell and couer your face with this scarfe, Melantho which tarricth at the doore, together with a young youth, shall go with you, and he shall direct you in the way: which, as I haue alreadie prescribed vnto him, shall bring Clinias & Satyrus to you: Leucippe shall not tarry long after you: which when she had saide, he put off her apparrell, and attired me in the same, and kissing me, she said: How much more becomfull art thou in these garments, then in thine owne: I haue seene Achilles painted in such apparell. But my sweet heart Clitiphon, looks well to thy selfe, and haue a regard of thy health, and keepe these garments for a remembrance of me, I also will do the like: and daily embrace it in memorie of thee. When she gaue me an hundred peeces of gold, and sending for Melantho (for she was the most trustie of all her maides: to whom she had committed the keeping of the doore), and told her what she should do for me, and then she had her to return to her againe. I as soone as I was made readie, went forth of the chamber, the keeper thought that I had bin his mistress: Melantho

by

by beckening signified the same vnto him: and passing through the secret part of the house, I came to the priue doore, where as a youth a freeman bozns, being appointed by Melite to accompany me, tarried there for me. After that, Melantho returned to her mistress into the chamber, which yet was scarce shut, and caused it to be opened, certified her of my departure: but she calling the keeper vnto her, who seeing the matter to go contrary to his expectation, (and for a virgine, a heart as it is in the Proverbe, being astonished, had not a word to say,) said; I did euer doubt that thou wouldest not let Clitiphon depart: wherfore I deuised this wile, that by this meanes thou might excuse thy selfe to Therfander, as saying thou didst not know him. Clitiphon will giue thee ten peeces of gold for a reward, if thou stay here, but if thou wilt slee away, it wil be better for thee. When Opasion (for that was the keepers name) said, Mistress, I like nothing better the than which you haue appointed, wherfore it liked Melite well that he would slee away, and wold not return againe, vntil these tumults and her husbands anger was appeased, so he departed from them: But fortune seemed to be no more fauorable to me the she was before, for she was about to bring a new danger about, perswading Therfander to meet me departing away; who was counselled by his friend where he did lodge, that he should not lie far from his wife, returned home from supper: For by chaunce the festiual day of Diana was solemnized, and all places were full of drunken men: great multitudes of persons did run vp & down the market place all the night, which I did thinke to be ominous to me, knowing some greater danger to hang ouer my head: for Sosthenes which bought Leucippe, was thrust out of his office, who vnderstanding that his maister was come, did not only abstain from her, but also desirous to be reuenged vpon Melite, first he accused me to Therfander, then he sained many things of his maisters Balde: that he might alienate his mind from Melite. Wherefore saide hee, I haue bought a maister, a mayde of so excellent betovie, that you cannot conceiue it in your cogitation: of whome I wold haue you beleue, as well hearing

as seeing: her did I keepe for you when I heard that you were  
 reuiued againe, which although I did certainly know of, yet  
 I would not make it knowne, because you should apparantly  
 perceiue my mistresse disloyaltie, that a stranger and an impu-  
 bent adulterer might not deceiue you: for yesternight Melite  
 tooke her from me, and thinking to let her go, but fortune doth  
 preserve such excellent beautie for you, who alone are worthe  
 to enioy her: she now doth liue in the countrey, and wherefore  
 she was sent thither I cannot certainly tell: wherefore if you  
 thinke it good, you may keepe her shut vp, before she returne to  
 her mistresse. Which when Therfander had heard, hee liked  
 it well, wherefore he commanded it to be doone. So thenes  
 with all speede went into the countrey, and hauing found the  
 house where she did ledge, bringing two labozers with him,  
 he determined to locke her vp. So soone as he saw her alone,  
 rushing violently vpon her, stopping her mouth with his hand,  
 carried her away, and being brought from the other maydes, he  
 shut her vp in a close chamber of the house, saying: behold I  
 bring thee a heape of good netwes, wishing thee well, that when  
 you haue obtained that which you would, I hope you will not  
 forget mee, neither feare this violence, nor thinke it doone for  
 your harme, for here you shall enioy my maister to be your lo-  
 uer, Leucippe being stricken with this vnloked-for mishappe,  
 was astonied. So thenes came to Therfander, which then was  
 returned home, and told him what he had doone, and he com-  
 mended Leucippes beautie to the heauens, so that Therfander  
 conceiuing in his mind a most admirable beautie. When the  
 festiuall was ended, hee commanded Sothenes to go before,  
 and he himselfe would come after vnto the maide: this place  
 was about halfe a mile distant from the citie. In the meane  
 time I being attyred in Melites apparrell did meete them go-  
 ing vpon a sodaine, and first Sothenes espied me, saying: be-  
 holde the adulterer escaped, and coming apparrelled in your  
 wifes ornaments, the youth which went before mee know-  
 ing them very well, hauing no time to giue me warning, for  
 feare ranne away, but I was presently taken: Therfander be-  
 gan

gan to crie out for aid, which the watch hearing, came running  
 to him in all haste: he beganne to crye and mooue to augment his  
 crye, repeating all things which he could remember, as well  
 those things which were fit to be spoken as not, and called me  
 adulterer and these. In the ende hee carried me to the prison,  
 laying to my charge that I had defiled his bed: but all this mo-  
 ued me nothing, not the reproches of being in prison, nor the  
 daundzing of my good name did affright me, for I did trust  
 that I could conuict him with sufficient prooue, that I was no  
 adulterer, because the marriages were openly solemnized. But  
 that did greeue me worst of al, that I had not Leucippe: for the  
 minde is the preslager of mishaps to come, but neuer of goodnes:  
 neuer any good thing came into my mind concerning Leucippe,  
 all things were suspitious and full of feare, my mind was trou-  
 bled, my spirit was daunted, & I my self in great vocation and an-  
 guish. Therfander, when he had cast me into prison, went verie  
 merry with Sothenes to Leucippe, where coming into the  
 house, he found her lying vpon the ground, and meditating vpon  
 the wordes which Sothenes had reported to her before,  
 shewing by her countenance the feare and greefe of her heart.  
 For the minde cannot be same, but by the countenance it may  
 plainly be discerned as if it were in a glasse. If she be pleasant,  
 mirth it selfe shineth in her eyes: but if contrary wise, shee be  
 sad, greefe and sorowe contracteth her browes and sitteth in her  
 cheekes. But Leucippe hearing the doores open, scant had cast  
 her eyes vpon them (for they had a candle) but shee cast downe  
 her head againe. Therfander seeing her beautie which came  
 out of her eyes, which was like to a flash of lightning coming  
 forth of the clouds, did shine in his face, and instantly vanished  
 againe (for the eyes are the chiefe steele of beautie) he instantly  
 was in loue, and being overcome with the force thereof, began  
 to watch when she would cast vp her eyes againe: but when  
 he beheld her sad, pensieue, and heauie, looking vpon the ground,  
 how long, said he, shall thy eyes be fastened on the ground?  
 how long wilt thou sit with the beautie of thy countenance to the  
 earth: why dost thou not rather looke vp? When Leucippe had  
 heard

heard him speake thus, she wept bitterly, the Christall teares in abundance began to water her rubbie cheekes: A teare doth moue the eyes, and disquiet them: so if they be soze adreadie, it maketh them worse, and increaseth their paine: but if they be cleere, and the black sight compassed with a round white circle, they moisten with the teares, and are like the little bubbles of a cleare spring, their salt moisture running downe the bosome, the white part doth as it were waue soft with the dewe, but the sight seemeth to be purple: so that, y is like the violet, this a daffodill: But when her teares were such, they could easily couer the griefe of the minde: and if that they had congealed, when they had fallen downe, we shoulde haue had a newe kinde of amber. Therlander therfore while he doth behold the virgins beautie, and sorrowe together: with the one beinge drowne into an admiration, with the other fraught with anger, his eyes were full of teares: so it is so ordained by nature, that womens teares shoulde moue pittie: and so much the more, by how much they are the fresher: but if they be a beautifull woman, and the beholder her louer, then will not his eyes rest: but they also moued by some compelling cause, doe shedde teares also: so the beautie which in sayre Women hath his chiefest seate in the eyes, doe flowe from thence into the beholders eyes, and doe drowne from thence abundance of teares: whereby it cometh to passe, that the louer receiuing her beautie into her eyes, keepeth also his teares there: neither doth he desire to wipe them away, but holding still the motion of his eyes, keeping them in as long as he can, fearing least they shoulde fall before they be seene of his louer, so he doth thinke to shew by that signe y he is in loue. The like hapned to Therlander, he wept, as it is most likely that he might shew he was moued with a kind of humane desire: willing to insinuate into the fauour of Leucippe, & because he saw her wepe, he also woulde doe the like. When turning him to Sosthenes, hee saide: Comfort thou her, so thou seest in howe great heauincesse shee lieth: I although unwilling, will depart hence, that I maye not haue bee troublesome vnto her. Afterward

ward: When I see her more misde, I will speake vnto her: in the meane time saide hee, be of good comfort: n: aide, so so sene as I can I will take away this thy sorow. When about to go forth he spake to Sosthenes saying: take heede that thou speake no more of mee then becommeth thee, and to morrow morning by day light loke that thou come vnto me, and certifie mee of this matter. In the meane season, asone as I was gone, Melite sent a seruant to Leucippe into y countrey, which shoulde hasten her home wards, telling her that there is now no need of medicines: he presently came thither, & finding her fellow strangers complaining that they could not find her, returned back in ad hast and told his mistress, who vnderstanding that I was cast in prison, and Leucippe was carried away, was ouerwhelmed in a sea of cares: and although shee could not certainly know all the order of this mishap, yet they laide all the blame vpon Sosthenes: wherefore she laboured diligently to haue Leucippe found out, and that she might perswade Therlander that she was in no fault, she cunningly deuised a tale which seemed to contrarie the truth. For when hee came home and exclaimed againe: Thou hast deliuered the adulterer, thou hast set him free from his bondes, thou hast sent him out of the house: why dost not thou follow him: why dost thou stay heere? rather follow thy louer, that thou maist beholde him bounde in more stronger chaines. When said Melite, what adulterer do you meane? are you well in your wits which talks thus vainly. If you wil lay aside your choler & heare what I shal say, you may easily know the truth. This one thing I request you, that you would shew your self an equal iudge, and casting slander out of your eares, & placing reason in stead of anger, I pray you listen to my tale. This man is neither an adulterer nor my husband, he is a Pharnician, born in Tyros, inferior to none of y countrey. As he saide, so it came to passe vnto him, so his ship was split, his merchandises all lost in shipwrack, which when I heard, being moued with the misfortune of the man, being also mindful of you, I entertained him, thinking with my self that it might so fall out, that you also might

might wander abroad, and some woman would take pittie vpon your aduersitie: and if indeed you hadde perished in the waters, as it was reported abroad, do not thinke then that I did amisse if I succoured all such as suffered shipwracke. How many do you thinke I haue relieved which haue endured the violence of the sea: what number do you belieue I haue buried, which haue perished in the water: and if I could get but a word of some broken ship which came to land, I would take it vp, saying; Perhaps my Therlander was carried in this shippe. Of those which haue escaped the daunger of the sea, he is one, and the last: whom when I offered, what other thing did I do then be obedient vnto you: he sayd as you did: and therefore deare husband, I pittied his mishappe as a picture of yours. How do you knowe after what order I brought him hither: Moreover, he did bewaile the death of his wife, whom hee thought to haue perished, although she did not; whom I know not who it was which did certifie me that she was aliue, and did lodge at our Steward Sosthenes his house. And the matter was found out thus; for going into the Countrey we found a woman, which bewayling and making great mone, followed me: you know where Sosthenes dwelleth, she is with him in the Countrey: you may demaund of him of all things concerning her, at your pleasure: if you can finde I haue not spoken the truth in any thing, then shall you accuse me of adultery lawfully. Thus spake Melite, faining as though she had not heard of the rape of Leucippe: determining also in her minde, that if Therlander had gone about to haue knowne the truth of the matter, she would haue brought the seruants to witnesse, with whom she went that morning into the Country, that now she can be found in no place: neither did she moue this enquire of Leucippe to him, for any other intent, then y she would haue him belieue y rest to be true which she had spoken: and although she seemed to answer euery thing oppositly inough, yet she would infer this also: and y sweet husband I would not haue you thinke that these are fables, remember how I led my life while we liued together: wherefore you do wrong me to thinke amisse of me now.

This

This report of the yong man proceeded to his honour, because the cause was not knowne to many, why I did receiue him into familiaritie, and if a man must beleue same, were not you thought to be drowned in the sea: for flaunder and fame are two mischiefes propinquall, to wit, because this her daughter is more sharpe then a sword, more hoter then fire, and more apter then the Paromayde to perswade: she is more voluble then water, more swifter then the wind, more quicker then the lightning: wherefore the speech which is uttered with flaunder, flyeth in manner as an arrow, which woundeth him being absent, against whom it is sent: for hee which heareth and easilie beleueth, being incensed with anger, doth rage against him which is wounded: but same proceeding from such a wound is manifold, and dispersed into diuers places: and being driven with the winde of the speech, and being kept vp with the feathers of the tongue, is carried round about euery where, and falleth into their eares which she meatest. These two plagues haue conspired against me, the same do now possesse your mind, and drive my speeches from your eares, which when Melite had said, took Therlander by the hand and would haue kissed it: but hee moued with the likelyhood of her words, remitted his anger conceiued: for that which she had reported of Leucippe, agreeing with Sosthenes wordes which he had signified to him before, did take away all suspition from him: yet he would not beleue all, for a flaunder being once crept into ones mind, will very hardly be rooted out. But Therlander hearing that the maid which he loued was my wife, was wonderfully troubled in minde, and conceiued more hatred against me, saying that he would enquire if the matter were so as he hadde heard. Being thus disquieted, he went to bed alone, Melite now being soe grieued, because she could not performe that which she had promised to mee: but Sosthenes hauing dismissed Therlander, requesting him to be absent a while, hee came againe to Leucippe, promising her many things, and pretending some happinesse to her by his countenance, hee hadde her be of good courage, saying; All things Laxna will fall out prosperously



sprouly: Therfander is so farre in loue with you that he is readie to goe madde; perhappes hee will marry you: and I woulde you should knowe it is by my helpe alone, which did commend the rarenesse of your excellent belotic vnto him aboue all measure. I fastened this concept in his verie narrowe: wherefore leaue off this weeping and be of good cheare, and sacrifice to Venus for this felicitie: besides haue care you remember mee: then sayd Leucippe, God graunt that such happinesse euer come to thee, as thou hast reported vnto mee.

But Sosthenes little suspecting that shee mocked him, thinking shee spake from her heart, sayd: I will recount to thee the estate and wealth of Therfander, that thou maist knowe thou hast greater cause to reioyce. Therefore know this for certaintie, that hee is Melites husband, which you sawe here in the Countrey, and the cheefest in birth amongst the Ionians: whose stocke surpasseth his wealth, but his gentlenesse excelleth all his riches. Moreover, what should I talke of his age? Thou seest that hee is a young man and belovfull: which two things women chiefly desire.

Here Leucippe could not endure Sosthenes to prate any longer, saying: How long, thou most infamous tempter, wilt thou proceede to defile my eares, with this thy uncleane talke? What care I for Therfander? let him bee saye for Melite; rich for his Countrey; courteous and courageous to them which haue neede of his helpe; it belongeth nothing to mee, whether hee bee nobler then Codrus, or richer then Cræsus. Why dost thou repeate to mee a heape of another mans commendations? When commend your maister Therfander, when as hee will cease to offer iniury to other mens wiues.

When Sosthenes looking vpon her verie earnestly, said: What doe you icast? When shee answered, why should I icast? let mee alone with my fortune, and follow whither the Destinies will haue me: for I knowe I am amongst Pyrates:

rates. You see shee sayd hee, to haue an incurable madnesse: doth this seeme to bee a place for Pyrates: where you may get you a husband, riches, and delights? And misseour that man whome the goddess haue deliuered from the pitte of death.

And here taking an occasion to speake, hee recounted his shipwacke, saying: It was the goddess will and prouidence, that hee escaped so many and infinite dangers: and not unlike to that which the Poets doe saye of Arion, to be carryed through the Seas vppon a Dolphins backe. To which, when Leucippe answered nothing, Sosthenes began saying: Look about you, and see what is fit for your owne profit, and beware you doe not answer Therfander after this manner: take heede you doe not stirre vp a gentle, meeke, and kinde man to choller: which when hee is angry will not endure it: for hee, in whome there is meekenesse, and curtesie, if hee doe finde out one of a gentle disposition, hee doth shewe himselfe more kinde: but if hee doe meete with an vnciuill one, hee will rage in cruell burning wrath: for it is so ordeined by nature, that in whome there is kindnesse to deserue well, in the same man there is crueltie to reuenge. And thus much for Leucippe at this time.

Clinias and Satyrus, as soon as they heard that I was cast into prison (for Melite declared to them what had happened to mee) by night they came to mee in prison, desirous to liue with mee there, but the Tayler would not suffer them, constraining them to goe forth against theyr willes. But I requested them, that as soon as Leucippe was returned, they should bring mee word: cogitating in my minde of Melites promise, I was troubled betwene hope and feare: for hope was ioyned with feare, and feare with hope.

Afterwarde the next morning by breake of day, Sosthenes returned to Therfander, and Satyrus came to me. Therfander demanded of Sosthenes whether he had preuailed with

Leucippe, and by perswasion had wooed her to obey. But he smothering the truth, began to saie a lie, saying: she doth denie after a sort, but that cometh not from the heart, for she seemeth only to me to feare the reproch, least that when you haue once enioyed your desire, you would then cast her off. When said he, what belongeth to this matter let her feare no more, for y<sup>e</sup> I may truly confesse, that the desire of hir hath take such roote in my hart, y<sup>e</sup> it cannot easily be plucked out, but I do feare greatly this one thing, whether she be the yong mas wife as Melite reported, and do earnestly desire to know the certainty thereof. Thus talking together, they came to Leucippes chamber, where when they had stood, they heard a great groning of one lamenting, wherfore they sate downe at the doore, y<sup>e</sup> they might heare al that she said, for she being alone, began thus to cōplain. Alas O Clitiphon (that name she often repeated) thou dost not know where I am, neither in what place I am kept, neither do I know what is become of thee, but both of vs ignorant of one anothers estate, do liue a miserable life. What did Therfander take thee at his house: what hast thou also suffered iniurie: it was once in my mind to aske Sosthenes thy fortune, but I could not find how I might do it safely, for if I had asked for my husbande, I was in feare least I should purchase thee some harme, by prouoking Sosthenes against thee: or if I should haue enquired of a stranger, here also suspicion might haue risen: being thus in doubt, I ceast to enquire for thee. But why doe I speake thus: I haue often gone about to aske for thee, neuer yet could I bring my tongue to aske the question, but yet I did often complain thus to my self: O my husband Clitiphon, the onely hope of Leucippe, and my constant husband, whom no other woman yet could allure to lie withal: although that I did verily think thou hadst forgotten al thy loue to me, when I did behold thee in the countrey. But what shal I answer if Therfander peraduenture come again: what shal I vnfolde all the matter to him, & certifie the very truth: What thou maist not thinke me (Therfander) a base bondslaue, I am the daughter of y<sup>e</sup> general of y<sup>e</sup> army of Byzantiās, & the wife of a yongman chiefe amongst the

the Tyrians, I am neither a Thessalian woman, neither is my name Lacæna, this is the reproch of the pyrates, by whom my name was taken away: my husbands name is Clitiphon, my countrey is Byzantium, my father Sosthratus, my mother Panchia: I doo not thinke that thou wilt beleue mee when I haue spoken thus, & if thou doo beleue it, I feare least that thou wilt deprive my deere husband of his liberty. What, I will put on my counterfeit personage again, and call my selfe Lacæna. Therfander hearing her speake thus, turning him to Sosthenes said: Hast not thou heard her speech, full of græse, heaviness, and sorrow, how she hath spoken of many things: how graueously she hath complained: how she hath accused her selfe: an adulterer is preferred before me. This thōgs I thinke he be a sorcerer, he loueth both Melite and Leucippe, I would O Iupiter that I could be Clitiphon. She said Sosthenes, you must not mai-ster leaue off to labour, but rather go vnto her, neither will shee tell you that she loueth this adulterer, but so long she careth for him, as long as she wanteth anothers companie: but if you can succede into his place (for you far excell him in beauty) she will quickly forget him: for a new fire doth extinguishe the old, & such is the nature of women, that they rather loue the present, then the absent, except perchance they remember them when they want another: wherfore as soone as another cometh, the first is immediately forgotten. When Therfander began to pluck vp his mind: for those words which do bring any hope to obtaine the wished thing, are easily beleued, because it cometh so to passe, that the desiring part of the mind, hauing y<sup>e</sup> wished thing his companion, compelleth a man to hope: Therfander, after that Leucippe had thus spoken to her selfe alone, staied a little, that hee might not seeme to haue heard any thing, & setting his countenance that he might seeme more tractable, at length he went in to her, vpon whom he had scarce cast his eyes. When as he burned with a hot desire, for shee seemed to him to be more beautifull then before: his fire was softened al the night he was from her, her sight now ministring more matter for the fire, he could not withhold himselfe, but casting himselfe downe, he

embraced hir, yet he refrained himself as wel as he could. Thus sitting by her he began to finde some idle talke, and scant hanging well together (a thing it is which often happeneth to louers, if by chance it so fall out they haue some conference with their loues, neither do they speake from their heart, but hauing their minde fixed on her, they doo talke smoothing with the mouth) and as he was talking he laide his arme ouer her neck about to kisse her: which she foreseeing, cast down her head and hid it in her bosome, yet he was very desirous to embrace her, and by her resistance was more eager, but she holding downe her head more and more, denied his fauour: when he had spent a good while in talking thus, being incensed with an amorous desire with his left hand he held her by the chaine, with the other he fastned on her haire, by force assaying to view her countenance, & she might looke him in the face. At length, whether being warie, or whether hauing obtained, hee left off to force her, but Leucippe said vnto him: you do neither behaue your selfe like a freeman, nor like a Gentleman, but do imitate Sosthenes, who truly is a worthy seruant for such a master, wherefore leaue off, neither hope to gette any thing except you can change your self from Therfander into Clitophon: which when she had said, she could scant refraine, loue & anger did so burne within hir. For loue and anger are two firebrands of the mind, anger hath his fire contrary in nature to the heate of loue, but like in power, for the one doth constrain one to persecute with hate, the other with good will: the mansion places of both these fires is nere to one another, for when a man is possessed with both of them, his mind is like a ballance wherein both the fires are weighed, & the one doth seeme to expell the other, but most commonly loue doth overcome, when as he obtaineth that first which he did desire. But if he find himselfe to be neglected, hee prayeth in aid of anger, as by reason of vicinage, who presently is at hand, and they both do kindle their fires: but if that anger do once beate downe loue, and as it were driue him out of his house, then he is so farre from helping him to enioy his beloued thing, that hee doth strue to binde him like a slaue in bonds, neither

neither will he euer come in fauour againe, although he greatly desire it. Whereby it cometh to passe, that loue ouercome must needs yeeld, and desirous to returne to his accustomed place is not able: but when anger hath exercised his forces sufficiently, with very sacietie being loathed, is at length remitted, and then loue taketh his force againe, and bringeth secretly desire into the fildes, casteth anger nowe quite out of his seat.

Therfander at the beginning doubted not to be frustrated of his desire, but when he perceiued all his hope to be lost, forgetting his pleasure conceiued in his mind, strake her a blow vpon the cheek, saying: thou vile bondslaue, putt vppe with filthie lust, for I know all thy affaires very well. Dost not thou thinke thy selfe happie that I would talke with thee? Dost not thou thinke it a great felicitie to kisse thy maister? wherefore dost thou dissemble that which thou dost most desire, counterfetting thy selfe to bee dispayred? but do not I knowe that thou hast liued an harlots life, which hitherto hast followed this adulterer: but since thou wilt not receiue me into thy familiaritie, I will teach you minion what it is to denie mee. When sayde Leucippe, if you haue a delight to play the tyrant, I will endure it as well as I can, so that you shall not take from mee my virginittie: and turning her to Sosthenes, shee said, and beare thou witnesse also with what a minde I endure these iniuries, thou knowest thou hast offered me greater wrong then this.

When Sosthenes whose guiltie conscience accused him of this crime, blushed for shame, and turning to his maister said: you must beate her sir with roddes, vntill her tormented body aske forgiveness for her trespass, confiting it to be a iust rewarde that shee may learne and knowe what it is to displease her maister.

When answered Leucippe: Therfander obey your seruant Sosthenes (for hee counselled you well) and commaunde what torments you please to bee provided, whether it be to be torne in peeces vpon a wheele, to bee whipped with

with scourges, to be burnt with fire, it will seeme to you to be a newe kinde of light: for one woman alone, will striue against so many punishments & depart the conqueror. But thou callest Clitiphon adulterer, when thou art the adulterer thy selfe. But heare you sir, doo you reuerence Diana here; and go about to rauish a virgin in a virgins Cittie? O goddesse why do thy arrows rest now? What thou a virgin, said Therfander: O ridiculous impudent? What thou a virgin? Which hast lyen so many nights with pyrates? What I pray you were y<sup>e</sup> thæues eunuchos? or whether did these thæues go into the Philosophers schole, that none were found, which had eyes? When said Leucippe, I pray you aske your man Sosthenes whether after so long and great violence offered to me by him, I am a virgin or no: for he indeede playd the thæue with me. The Pyrates were more modest then you: for not one of them would once offer such a thing, but since you dare do such villanie, why should not I rather call this your seate a den of thæues, which are not ashamed to commit those things which they haue abhorred to do? you perhappes knowe not what commendation this your impudencie will bring you. But if you kill me what then, there will not be some wanting which will saye, that Leucippe after she had bene amongst the thæues, after the rape of Charea, after the violence of Sosthenes, yet was found a virgin: these are the least of all: but this is the most famous commendation and to be preferred before all, that Leucippe keepe her maydehead against the force of Therfander, more sauadge then all the pyrates: which suffered her self rather to be slaine then to be violated. Wherefore, prouide you whippes, a wheele, fire, iron, and take your fellow counsellor Sosthenes with you, I am both naked, alone, and a woman: and haue no defence, except my liberty, which can neither be whipped with rods, nor cut with iron, nor burnt with fire: that will I neuer lose, and if you cast me into the middle of the flame: there will not be force inough therein to take it from me.

The

## The seuenth Booke.

### The Contents.

In this Booke is declared, how Therfander cunningly deuiseeth means to brute abroad the death of Leucippe, whom he had shut vp close in the Countrey: hee accuseth Clitiphon of the murther: Leucippe escapeth out of holde, and commeth into the temple of Diana: Sosthratus coming to sacrifice to Diana, findeth his Nephew Clitiphon and his daughter Leucippe.



Therfander when as he perceived how obstinately Leucippe persisted in her opinion, began to be distraught in mind, for he did grieue to see how he was deceived of his hope; and angry to thinke how he was neglected; being wounded with lone, he deuised with himselfe what he should do: amongst these waning motions of y<sup>e</sup> mind speaking no word to Leucippe he went forth, being prouoked, with anger to run, then gathering his mind together, to discusse the ambiguities thereof, taking counsell first of Sosthenes, he went vnto the Tayler, and purposed in his mind to poison me, requesting him to consent thereto: to which villanie, when he could not induce him, (for he feared the crueltie of the people, which punished another in the same office before him, because he offered the attempt in such a matter) yet he obtained this of him, to keep in ward a certain ma which he brought, as though he were an offender, in the same place where I was bound: of whom he saied that he would knowe all my estate: the man being brought, was bound not farre from me, who before was diligently instructed of Therfander, that he should raise some talke of Leucippe, and that he should tell me, that by Melites

commendement she was put to death; which was therfore devised by Therfander, because that although I could clear my selfe of the crime, yet I should not go about to enquire for her, whome I thought was already dead. But Melite therfore was chiefly appoynted the Autho<sup>r</sup> thereof, because that Leucippe being slaine, I should haue espoused, which before was beloued of mee, by shaking this feare from Therfander, in putting him in hope safely to enioy Leucippe: or else because I should hate her, who caused her to be taken away, whe was more deare to me then my owne life: and so for verie anguish of minde and discontent, I should depart out of the citie. This fellow as soon as he was come in to me, began to tell me a tale, and of purpose he sighed and groined: what life said he, shall we lead in the world to come: what way to saluation may we look for, if to liue uprightly be not sufficient: Inminent dangers do hang ouer our head, it did behoue me to haue coniectured with my self, what he was, and what he had committed, before I had taken my iourney with him. These & such like did he talke to him selfe of set purpose, assaying to make the beginning of his talke by me, that I might aske him the cause of this his lamenting: but my owne cares troubled me more: wherfore when he had shed a shower of teares, one of them which was bold with vs; (for unhappie men desire to heare of other mens misfortunes, because that the communication of grief, is as it were an easement of a sorrowfull heart) said, what misfortune is this which hath hapned to thee? what is it credible y<sup>e</sup> thou hast false guiltlesse into these mishaps? then he rehearsed the cause, why hee himself was cast into bands, but I listened not to his tale: when he had made an end of his speech, now also said he, I pray thee let vs heare y<sup>e</sup> cause of thy misfortune: When said he, yesterday as I tooke my iourney out of the citie towardes Smyrna, there came a certain man to me, and enquired of me whither I w<sup>o</sup>t: to whom I answered, that I was going to Smyrna: and I also said he, Godwilling do determine to go thither: we went on our iourney together, and as the manner of travellers is, we eased our iourney with some talke: about dinner time, we w<sup>o</sup>t to an Anne

by the way to bapt: being set downe, there came in some men, which also sat by vs, seeming as though they would dine with vs. These one did looke vpon vs, beckning & winkling vpon one another: wherfore we began to thinke with our selues y<sup>e</sup> they had some suspicio of vs, although we could not perceiue what their becknings ment. He which was with me began to waxe pale and to tremble, and in the end he quaked for feare: which they marking, presently laid hold vpon vs & bound vs: but one of them strooke y<sup>e</sup> man vpon the cheek: he as it were tormented with innumerable punishments, none asking him any question, cryed out; I haue slaine a mayd, being hired by Melite, Therfanders wife: for a hundred peeces of gold, she prouoked me to do this vilany: behold the money, which I wil distribute between you, I pray you do not go about to cast me away, nor deceiue your selues of this bootie. When I hearing Melite and Therfander named, was sodainly stricken with his words, as if I had bene wounded with a sword: and turning my selfe to him, What Melite is y<sup>e</sup> said I: When answered he, the charest woman of this citie: which (as it is reported) is in loue with a Tyrian yong man, which hauing lost a maid whom he loued, and vnderstood that she was sold into Melites house, did make enquiry for her, who fearing lest by her meanes, this mayd would be alienated from her, priuily caused her to be slaine by this murderer: into whose company it was my ill fortune to hap: he committed the fact, but I (poore wretch) neither seeing it, nor guiltie of words or deed, was taken together with him, as accessory to this detestable murder. But this is the least, a more greuous thing sel out: for we had not gone a farlong from the Inne, but they took his money and let him go: and brought me in examinatio before the officers. After I had heard this tragicke discourse, I could neither speak a word, nor shed a teare, for my voyce fayled me in my mouth, and the moisture was fledde from my eyes, all my members quaked for feare, and my very heart was broken: neyther had I any life left in my bodie. A little after, when I had giuen away this concept, I beganne to bee of good courage: Howe sayde I, did this Marlet wickedly slay her?

into what place did they sing the carkasse? But as soon as he had given me this bone to gnaw on, and had brought that to passe, for which he came, began to be so mute, that I could not wringe one word out of him, except that which I had demanded of him before: you seeme to me, said he, to be partaker also of her death, for this one thing did I heare certainly of the murtherer, that she was slaine: but when, where, and howe, it is to me unknowne: then did the teares fall from my eyes, which made an apparant signe of my inward griefe. For as in a bodie which is beaten with whippes, the printes of the stroakes doe not appeare immediately, but after a little space: or else as the wounde doth not presently shewe it selfe in him, which is stricken with the tuske of a Boare, because it will penetrate the deeper: and not long after, there will bee seene a white line which is the index of the wounde, from which being touched, doth flowe whole streames of blood: so the mind, being wounded with the sharpe point of some ill newes, doth not instantly gape, neyther doe the teares immediately come forth, which is as it were the blood of the wounded heart: but after that the tooth of sorrow hath somewhat touched it, then is the mind rent asunder, and the teares having made passage for their streames, through the eyes doe flowe abundantly: for my minde, so sore as it was stricken with the speech of him that reported the death of Leucippe, as it were with a dart, beganne after a little space to breathe from griefe, and make passage for the teares: When sayd I: what feare was this which allured me with so short ioy? who shewed Leucippe to me, that shee might be the cause of newe calamities unto mee? what, because I could not satisfie my eyes with beholding, by which alone I was happie: or if I did beholde, I was not filled with sight, all my pleasure being like unto a dreame: O wretched man that I am! for whom, howe often haste thou died Leucippe? Shall I neuer cease from weeping? I thinke not: for I see a newe death cometh upon one anothers backe, but fortune before this time hath mocked me with her calamities: but this I see is no sporting matter.

matter: After what meanes was Leucippe taken away before in those other supposed deaths I hadde euer some comfort left, first thy whole body, thy head being taken away, which I buried: but now thou hast died a double death, both of bodye and soule together: what hath it availed thee to have escaped the daunger of thieves twice, if that this receiving of Melites, be the taking of thee away from me? Why did I so often kisse the author of of thy death? Why did I so sweetly embrace her, and bestowe upon her my first fruites of Venus, before I gave them to thee? As I was thus complaining with my selfe: Clinias came in, whom I certified of the whole matter.

But said hee, bee of good courage: who knoweth, whither she be alive againe: hath not shee bene often dead, and yet revived? Why then dost thou thus rashly disquiet and bere thy selfe? you may meditate of it at your leysure, when you knowe certainly that shee is deade indeede. You seeme to iests with mee, sayde I, for howe can you knowe it more apparantlye? surely I doe thinke I have founde a happie waye to death, and it is such a one, that Melite also shall not escape free: For I had decreede (as you knowe) if so the destinies would suffer mee, to wash away this obiected crime of adultery by iudgement: But nowe I purpose to take a quite contrary course. I will acknowledge the crime, saying that I and Melite, burning in loue together, did hire this miscreant priuily to murder Leucippe, so that shee shall suffer worthy punishment, and I will leaue my lothsome life: the gods wil grant all things I hope to fall out more happily. What sayde Clinias dare you undertake so filthy a facte committed: and confesse her death which was your onely loue? then said I: Where is nothing dishonest which bringeth shame, and confusion to the enemye. I being in this case, not long after there came one to deliuer this man accused of the false murther, who sayd he was appointed by the Archontes, and that hee shoulde bee brought to aunswere those things which shoulde bee objected against him: In the meane times



Clinias and Satyrus comforted mee, and perswaded me not to confesse any thing in iudgement as I hadde decreed.

But they the next day hired a house, and there dwelt in that, that they might not be seene in companie with Melite: the next day I was brought into the Court, and where Therlander was present with a great apparance, having brought no lesse then ten lawyers to plead his cause, neither I, being ready to die, would go about to sue for Melites defence.

After that they had made an ende of theyr argument, and licence was graunted to mee to speake: all these sayd I, which haue pleaded for Therlander and Melite, haue declared nothing but niere toys, you shall heare mee faithfully and diligently declare the whole matter as it is. I hadde a friende sometimes, borne at Byzantium, her name was Leucippe, which I did thinke to haue perished (for shee was violently taken from mee by the Egyptian pyzates) after it so chanced I fell in companie with Melite at Alexandria, with whome growing into better acquaintance, I came from thence hither, where I found Leucippe seruing Sosthenes chiefe steward of Therlanders landes: but howe Sosthenes could receiue a free woman into bondage, or what familiaritie hee hadde with the Pyzates, I leaue to your gentle consideration. Melite after shee perceiued that I hadde recouered my olde loue againe, fearing least I shoulde setle my minde vpon her, tooke counsell to make her awaie, which I also allowed, for why shoulde I denie it? and when shee had promised to make me Lorde of all her wealth, I hired a damned peasant to murder her, promising him a hundred peeces of Gold: so he hauing committed the fact, fled away, neither since that time did I euer heare of him. But loue seeing himselfe thus troubled, suffered me not to go long unreuenged, for knowing the maybe was murdered, being charged with an euill conscience, I neuer ceased to weepe since that time, but nowe being burned with the desire of her, I do loue her dead, neither do I accuse my selfe for any other cause,

cause, but that I would haue you send me thither where my loue is, since that in your presence I am a murtherer, and desire to die, I cannot endure to liue any longer: which when they had heard me apparantly confesse, were amazed at the vnllooked for issue of the matter, but especially Melite. The lawyers which defended Therlanders cause, when they heard that, cryed out for ioy, but they of Melites side did examine her, if the cause were thus certaine. But she being wonderfully discontented, denied utterly some things, other things she granted and of purpose very closely she seemed to confesse: but what I had told of Leucippe she verily affirmed, that all was most true except her death: wherefore when her speech agreed with my confession, they which defended Melite came so into suspicion of her, as that they were vncertain what speech they shoulde vse to defend her. But Clinias when there was a great cry and tumult risen, stood vp in the middle: giue me leaue (said he) to speake a little, since the iudgement is now to be giuen of his life: which when he had obtained he wept, saying: O you men of Ephesus, doo not rashly condemne this young man to death, which you see is desirous to die, which is the onely easing of mischiefes to miserable men, he hath taken vpon him the impious fact of wicked men, that suffering punishment hee might finde some refuge for his aduersities. I will declare to you in few words as briefe as I can, what his misfortune is. This yong man (as he said) had a loue, neither did he saie any thing which he spoke of her concerning the Pyzates and Sosthenes, for whatsoever he said which did happen before her death were true: shee was sodainly taken away out of all mens sightes, but howe that was doone, whether shee bee yet dead or aliue I cannot tell: this one thing I did learne, that shee was beloued of one Sosthenes an acquaintance of the pirates, and because she would not yield to his filthy desires, hee executed his villany vpon her: now since he thought that she was dead, he denieth also to liue any longer, sending himselfe the author of her death: he himselfe confessed to me that hee did desire to die, and chiefly for the griefe which hee conceiued for her death

death. Thinke you with your selues againe and againe, whether it seeme any thing likely to you, that hee which hath killed another would be willing to die with him whom he hath slaine: or whether any one can bee founde exercising his enimities so familiarly, as that moued with pittie of him whom hee hath slaine, he would desire to ende his life and to accompanie him. What hatred I pray you can be cast away so soone: by the immortal gods do not beleue this, neither cast away one which is rather worthe of pittie then punishment: but if he be the authour of this murder, as he saith he is, let him bring forth that hired varlet: shewing the maide slaine, with the time and place where it was done: but if he can neither name the murderer nor shew the body murdered, wherfore should any man accuse him of the murder: I loued (said he) Melite, therefore I tooke away Leucippe: but why doth hee thus often repeats her name whom he hath slaine, and not once name her whom he loueth so earnestly: Do you thinke any man so inconstant to himselfe, as y<sup>e</sup> he hateth that which he loueth, & loueth that which he hateth: Do not you rather thinke that a louer, although convicted, yet to saue his loue, will denie the fact: but you must consider why he did accuse Melite if she did neuer commit such a heinous crime. I request you againe to consider, not that you might thinke me to vse this speech to bring Melite into controuersie, but that I may repeat the whole matter in order. Melite was in loue with this yong man, with whom she hath had often conference concerning their marriages before this seafaring man came home. Moreover, his louer whom he thought had bene slaine by the pirates, was founde (as hee saide) with Sosthenes, not knowing that she was his loue, deliuered her from bondes wherewith Sosthenes had bound her: she receiued her into her house, and being now freed from his bondage, she had her in great estimation: then perceiuing the truth, she sent her into the countrey, that shee might apply her selfe to husbandrie, and after that time she was neuer seene of any: Melite her selfe and both her maids wil witnesse that I speake the truth. But this brought him into suspicion, fearing least she

being

being overcome with the heate of rage or stammer, should prauely kill her. Moreover, another thing increased this murthering humour: while I was in prison a certaine man was committed thither (so, what fault I knowe not) who reported that he fell in company with a villaine which murdered Leucippe, which openly confessed, that for a summe of money hee was hired by Melite to doo it: but hee sayde (I will not auouch the certaintie thereof: it is meete therefore to see the truth bee sought forth, which so to do is no very hard matter, when you haue him heere which made mention in prison of the murder, of which matter first I would haue him to be examined. Moreover, lette Sosthenes be sent for, and the two maides, whereby of him you may learne by what meanes he tooke her into seruitude of the others, and by what manner shee is thus gone out of all mens sights. And before that these things be sifted out thoroughly, there is neither lawe nor right why hee should be deprived of his life, beleauing his owne mad sayings, for greefe and sorrowe compell him to this madnesse.

Melite brought forth the maides, and requested that Sosthenes also might be brought into the Court, supposing that hee had Leucippe. But Therpsander fearing least by him the matter would come to light, sent one prauely to Sosthenes, to bidde him stie away with as much speede as might be, before that they came thither who were sent to fetch him: wherfore taking a horse he rode in post haste, being certified that if he were once taken the whole matter would be detected. Sosthenes was then with Leucippe, about to salue her wounds: wherfore being called on with a great clamor, he went forth, and vnderstanding the matter, full of feare, thinking that the Sergeants were at hande to attach him, taking a horse hee rode in all haste towards Smyrna. The messenger returned backe to Therpsander, and that is most true as it seemeth to me, that the memorie is often ouerwhelmed with feare.

During the time that Sosthenes was in this fright, for

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getting all things which hee hadde to doe, he had forgotten also to locke the doores of the house wherein Leucippe was inclosed (for seruants are oftentimes most fearefull when any danger is at hand.) In the meane season Therfander rolling into silence Melites matters, said: this fellowe heere whatseuer he is, hath prated sufficiently, I cannot choose but marvel at your bluntnesse, which when you finde an apparant murder, taken manifestly in the fact though it be more heinous, he doth accuse himselfe, yet you wil not give him to the executioner, but let this cosener bee heere to fill your eares with admonishing and lamenting, whom I doo feare to be partaker also of the murder: wherefore I do not see what neede there is of further inquisition in a matter so apparant. Whereouer, I am brought into that beleefe that I thinke hee hath committed some other murder, for Sosthenes whom they doo so much call for, hath bene away from me this thre dayes, neither doth this seeme to abhorre from the truth, to bee done with their generall counsell. Wherefore I do herily thinke that they also haue slaine him, knowing that I had no other man to bring for my witness. But I would to God Sosthenes liued, and that it were possible that I could bring him sooth to you: but letts vs imagine that hee were heere, what would you demaund of him whether hee bought a mayde: and whether Melite redeemed her from him? Go to, let it be so, hee bought her, Melite redeemed her, hee confesseth this by me, what else haue you to demaund: nothing truly, those things are confessed, Sosthenes is quiet. But now let my speech turne to Melite and Clitiphon, what haue you to do with my mayde: for she is my seruant indeede: neither did this craftie Therfander speake for any other intent, but that hee might bring Leucippe backe againe into seruitude, if perchappes shee were alieue. Whereouer hee added this, Clitiphon hath confessed that hee hath murdered her, and maketh himselfe guiltie of the fact, but Melite denieth it, but the proofes of the maides do gainsay that, for it is knowne that they redeemed Leucippe of Melite, who as yet is not returned,

turned, what may wee thinke to become of her? what wilt you haue more? she is sent away: to whom? they are silent: wherefore it is manifest enough, that some one which hath murdered her was hired by them: which the maides do knowe very well, but would not declare it to any more, least the matter should come to light. They left her perhaps amongst a number of thames, that by thre shee might bee carried away.

I knowe not what they haue deuised of one which was in prison, of whom this matter was first reported, when therefore will you leaue off to lend your eares to such foolish tales, and dispatch this weightie matter? What say you? doo you thinke that this man would accuse himselfe except it were Gods providence it should be so?

Where Therfander had made an end of all his speeches, and had approued it with an oath, that he could not tel what was become of Sosthenes, it seemed to the Prince to giue iudgement, (he was of the kings stocke, in whose power it was to examine all matters of life and death, and to giue iudgement thereof, although it was decreed by the ancient lawes, that hee should haue counsellors which should direct him what to doe) wherefore (saide he) it seemeth to me, the matter being communicated also to my fellowes in this office, according to the order of the lawe to punish him with death, which saith that hee which accuseth himself should be condemned without any further inquisition: but for Melites iudgement, it shall be deferred until the two maides be examined. Therfander caused his oath to be registred down, that he was altogether ignorant what was become of Sosthenes, & it was decreed that I should be tormented vpon some engine, to confesse whether Melite were guiltie or no: my clothes being plucked from my backe, I was hoisted vp aloft, some bringing fire, some whips, some a wheele, but Chrias wept bitterly, when behold a Priest of Diana crowned with a garland of bayes, beganne to come into the market place, for that was a signe that strangers came to offer sacrifices vnto the goddess, which when it came to passe, they sought

to stay so long from the execution until the sacrifice of the goddess was ended, wherefore I was let downe againe. The author of this sacrifice was Sostratus, Leucippes father: for when the Byzantians had gotten the victorie in the battell against the Thracians before the goddess *Diana*, they thought it meete to offer sacrifice to her, as it were giving her thanks for her ayde which shee did sende them. The Goddess appeared in the night priuately to Sostratus, and foretolde him that he shoulde finde a daughter and a sonne in law at Ephesus. By this time Leucippe hauing opened the doores of the house, fearing least Sostratus which went forth a little before, hadde stood at the doore, looked round about to see if she could espie him; but when she saw that he was not there, she beganne to be of good courage: seeing then that unlucked for she was deliuered out of these dangers, she beganne to plucke vpp her heart, and decreed to vse the benefit of fortune: for when as *Diana* her Temple was not farre off from those fieldes, going out of the house, shee went thither. This temple in ancient times was not opened, without some great occasion, wherein it was lawfull for men and virgins to enter, especially when any matter of life was in question. It was counted a hauncus matter for women to enter therein, except seruants which were called into questions of law by their masters, for then it was lawfull for them to sie to the Goddess for succour. While Sostratus lead the Priest into the market place to defer the execution, Leucippe was going into the Temple, and it so happened that shee had almost mette her father: but I, the companie being dismissed, was lette late, a great number of people following me. Some pittied my case, some prayed to the gods for me, some asked me diuers questions, amongst whom was Sostratus, who as soon as hee sawe me forthwith knewe mee, for as I spake in the beginning hee was at Tyrus, when Hercules sacrifices were solemnized, and there hee stayde untill the accustomed rights were solemnized: wherefore since that time hee carried mee in remembrance, especially when hee was admonished in a dreame that hee should finde vs here.

Wherefore

Wherefore comming neare vnto me, he saide: This truly is Clitophon: but where is Leucippe? When I, as soon as I knew him, cast my eyes vpon the ground: they which were present, began to repeate vnto me, that which I had confessed: but hee greuously sighing and shaking his head, cast his eyes vppon me, in such sort, as if he would haue looked throught me: neither durst I resist him, for he strooke me vpon the face: but Clinias comming between vs, staid his hand, and sharply rebuked him, saying: What doe you now? why doe you so rashly offer violence vnto him, which doth loue Leucippe better then your selfe? which of his owne accord offered himselfe to death, because he had heard Leucippe was dead: speaking many more things to him, that he might pacifie his fury. But he calling vpon the goddess, began thus to complaine; O goddess is this the cause wherefore thou dost bring me hither? Is this that which thou didst foretell me in my dreame? I truly did beleue it, thinking I should finde my daughter also: and surely I haue receiued a goodly rewarde, I haue found her murthrer. When Clinias hearing mention of the dreame was wonderfull glad, saying: Father be of good cheare, for the goddess will not be a lyer, (beleue my prophecies) thy daughter Leucippe is aliue, do not you see how she hath escaped from the hands of her torturers: in the meane season, one of the Sextens came running to the Priest, and tolde him, that there was a strange mayde which came to *Diana* for succour: which when I heard, I began to plucke vp my spirits: and lifting vp my eyes againe, I seemed to be aliue. But Clinias turning to Sostratus, said: Beleue me father, my Oracles are true: and hee asked the Sexten whether she was faire, to whom the Sexten answered: I neuer sawe one more beutiful, except she were *Diana*. When I leaping for ioy, what saide I, dost thou say it is Leucippe? He answered, yea: for so she saith she is called, her Countrey is *Bizantium*, her father is *Sostratus*: Clinias for vertie ioy, shouted and clapped his handes. Sostratus for the great gladnesse which he conceiued, fell downe in a maze. I leaped in my letters as it were to the skie, and presently went into the temple:

the keepers thinking that I would haue runne away, spake to every man that met me, to take holde of me, and stay me: but I ran as if I had wings at my feet. At length as I was thus running, there came one to me, I knowe not what hee was, which took me by the hande, and would haue brought mee backe: but being now more bolde, I withstood them, wherfore they would haue carried me to the prison. In the meane while the priest and Clinias were at hande, but Clinias speaking first, sayd; whither lead you the man: he neuer did the murder whereof he is condemned. Sostratus spake vnto them to the same effect, seeing that hee was her father, whome they thought to be slain. They which were there present vnderstanding the matter, reioyced greatly, and extolled with prayles the Godhead of Diana, and standing about me, they forbade me to be carried to prison. The keepers, when as the same would not quit me to go free, would not let mee loose, untill a priest, at the request of Sostratus promised to be my suretie: wherfore beeing loosed of my fetters, I ranne with as much speede as I could to the temple, Sostratus following me, but I know not whether with like ioy, being certainly assured, that there is no courser so swift whom fame cannot ouerrunne: for she flying befoze vs, hastning & running apace, certified Leucippe of the cunning of her father: wherfore running forth of the temple as fast as she could, she embraced her father, casting her eyes vpon me: which although I was constrained by reason of Sostratus presence not to embrace her, yet I neuer cast mine eyes from her countenance, so with looks we did salute one another.

The

## The eight Booke.

### The Contents.

In the last Booke is to be seene the false accusations of Thersander, who for a iust rewarde was banished his countrey. Clitiphon was freed, and afterwarde happily married to his beloued Leucippe, with many other descriptions happening in the same, as the description of the Pipe of Pan, and the fountaine of Styx.



**B**ET Thersander whilst that we were talking together in the Temple, bringing his witnesses with him, followed after with great speede: and turning himselfe to the Priest, cryed out with a loud voyce, saying: Thou hast done vniustly, befoze these which are heere present I speake it, which hast deliuered one from bondes which is condemned by the lawe. Moreover, thou hast hidden this my bondslaue as impudent and vnchast thing, and almost out of her wittes for the companie of men: thou hast kept her close in thy Cell, which I would vorte willingly knowe with what right thou canst maintaine it. When I hearing him call Leucippe immodest and vnchast, was wonderfully moued in my minde, and not bearing these contumelious wordes, he scant hauing ended his speech: thou sayd I, art thou more seruile; madde and immodest, Leucippe is a free woman, a virgin, and worthy of a Goddesse. What, sayde he, dare you prate, sir, beeing bound and condemned? And with as great force as he could, he strooke me twice vpon the face, that streames of blood gushed out of my nose, and striking me the thirde time, his

his hand dashed against my teeth: and having hurt his fingers, with a great groine he plucked backe his hand: so that my teeth seemed to reuenge the iniury which was offered to my nose. But he for the griefe of the hurt, effeminately like a woman wept: then he ceased to strike me againe. But I seeing his finger hurt, complaining of violence offered to me there, I filled the temple with a great clamour: whither shall we flie the violence of these grosse heads: what gods shall we worship after Diana: for we are beaten in the temples, and we are strooken before the sacred altars of the goddesses: In desert places where no witnesses are, such facts are committed: but thou before the gods themselves, dost exercise thy authoritie: and when as the stately temples of the goddesses are a refuge for the innocent, I being guiltlesse, haue received a wound before her presence: who can deny therefore but that these blowes were given to Diana: and when he could not be content with words, he gaue me wounds, such as are given in warres, and hath defiled the floze with mens blood. Who cuer sacrificed so vnto Diana of Ephesus: What is the lawe among the Barbarians, the Scythians, and them which inhabite the mountaine Taurus, to sacrifice to Diana with mens blood. Thou hast done as if Ionia were Scythia: and Ephesus Taurica: but why dost thou drawe thy sword vpon me: neither hast thou need to drawe it, since thy hands supply the vse thereof. While I did thus lament with my selfe, a great concourse was made, and all the people came round about me; and many beganne to blame the man, others exclaimd of his impuritie: then said the Priest, are not you ashamed thus publickely in the temple to behaue your selfe: Wherefore said I, with a good courage, thus you see I men of Ephesus, how I am used, which am a free man, and a Denizen of no base Citie. I had almost perished, being brought into hazard of my life, except the slaunders of this wicked man being laid open, Diana by her holy goddes had now deliuered me out of his hands: now haue I need to go out of the temple, and wash my face: neither is it latefall we do it here, lest the holie water should be defiled with polluted blood. In the meane season,

son Therfander, when as hee was thrust out of the temple by many: as he was going, he spoke thus to himselfe: Thou art nowe condemned in thine owne cause, neither long after shalt thou be unpunished, the pipe shall make triall of this harlot which counterfeiteth her virginie. After he was gone I went forth and washed my face, but when supper time was come, one of the priestes inuited vs to his house, but I being guiltie of those things which Sostratus had reported, durst not looke him in the face: Leucippe also for shame looked vpon the ground, so that the supper seemed to be sorrowfull: at length Bacchus did remove away our shame, for hee is the author of libertie: and then the priest turning to Sostratus said: Why I pray you doe not you shew vnto vs the order of your warre, wherein I delight to heare of your worthy stratagems, for pleasant discourses will agree with wine. When Sostratus taking the occasion to speake, said: what I did was of no great valour, and therefore not worthy the rehearsal: my name is Sostratus, my country Byzantium, I am vncle to this youth, father to this maid, the rest I Clitiphon declare now, what soeuer they be, for if any aduersitie hath happened to me, it is not to be given to thee but to fortune: then I repeated all things in order which hadde hapned to me after I fled from Tyrus: first my scaping shipwracke, our landing at Egypt, the thames, the rape of Leucippe, the counterfeit cutting of her belly at the altar, the craftines of Menelaus, the loue of Charmides, the medicine of Chærea, the rapine of the Pyrates, the wound in my thigh, whose skarre I shewed there: but after I came to Melite I declared whatsoeuer had happened to me, with as much modestie as I could, admitting no falshood to the truth, and first I described my loue, her continencie, then how long she liued vnto me, and how I fedde her with hope. Moreover, I declared whatsoeuer she spoke, whatsoeuer she complained, whatsoeuer also were done in the ship while we came from Alexandria to Ephesus, howe we lay together, and howe abstinently I behaued my selfe, as if I hadde bene an eunuch. When I shewed all my behauiour towards her, the supper, and her false accusation of me



me, and continued all things vntill Sostratus coming, committing onely this inditement of mine: and thus much I spoke concerning my owne accidents which had happened to mee, I repeated also the calamities of Leucippe, which were farre greater then mine, shewing first how she serued, how she digged the earth, and lost the grace of her head, which shauing the haire can witnes: but when I came to make mention of Thersander and Sostratus, I did set downe euery thing so easily as they were committed, that they seemed to be but newly done. But euer I noted this, that in telling my tale I sought to grace Leucippe as much as I could. Shee, said I, hath suffered all these aduersities, and vntouched as she came from Byzantium so doth she remain yet, neither do I account this for a commendation to my selfe that I haue ended none of these things, for which chiesely I proposed my iourney: we truly father, did take vpon vs our iourney aduisedly, but we were compelled to it by the extreame heate of loue, that woorthily it might be called the flight of louers. Moreover, both our brethren went together with vs, and I doo keepe my virginity (if men haue any as yet vntouched, as Leucippe doth hers) since that I hadde learned long before to consecrate it to the honour of Diana. But you O Lady Venus, be not displeased with vs, though you may seeme as yet neglected, wee would not celebrate our marriages our father being away, hee is now here present, wherefore be thou fauourable vnto vs: which when they had heard, the priest was astonied with the very admiration of them. Sostratus wept when I repeated the misfortunes of Leucippe. After I had made an end of my speech, I haue (said I) rehearsed all our mischances, but yet, O diuine priest, I would very willingly know one thing of you, what that was which Thersander when he went out of the temple, determined to do to Leucippe. When said he, your question I like very well, and it is meete also that I should declare this vnto you. See you yonder wood (said hee) behinde the temple, therein is a caue, into which it is not lawfull for any to enter but virgins, a little within the doore there is a pipe hanging vp, which kinde

of instrument is much used amongst the Byzantians: now you do vnderstand what I say, but if any of you haue any skill in musick, I will declare vnto him the whole vse of it, with all the historie of God Pan, and to what end it belongeth. This pipe is compacted of many little pipes, all made of reedes, all which ioyned together doe yeelde a sound as if they were but one pipe, they are so placed one by another, that they doe seeme to ioyne in order together, the foreside and the hinder be all alike, but yet one reede is higher then another, which are so placed for the better consort, for as much as the first is higher then the second, and the second higher then the third, continuing the like equall portion vnto the ende, their sound is very pleasant, at the top very shrill and loude, but at the bottome low and base, and both these are in the outermost side of the pipe. This pipe is like to that of Pallas, but here the fingers do distinguish the sound, there the mouth: it was vpon a time when this pipe was no pipe, neither a reede, but a most beautifull damosell, which when she did flee from God Pan who then pursued her, she got her selfe into a most thicke wood, but Pan pursuing her with fresh sute, laide hands on her, and when he thought he had her fast by the haire, he saw he had his hand ful of reedes, which they say did rise out of that place where the virgin did sinke down: but the god being ouercome with wrath, cut down these reedes, vnder which he thought she had hid her self, but not hauing found hir, he was moued with the wicked fact, thinking that he had put his loue to death wherefore he sighed, groined, & gathering y<sup>e</sup> reedes, cut as though they were her members, placing them in order, & began to kisse them, & while he thus auroously lamented & breathing into the hollownes of them, as if were into the wounds of the virgin, the breath being inclosed therein, through y<sup>e</sup> narrow passage thereof there came a sound, and this was the first beginning of the pipe, which after ward Pan himselfe did hang in his caue & there to this day it is kept, & the report went that this god would often resort thither, and play according to his accustomed manner, but in latter times the inhabitants of the country thinking to obtain fauor of y<sup>e</sup> goddesse

Diana, consecrated unto her such a pipe, vpon this condition, that shee should suffer none to play thereon except they were virgins: wherefore if any mayde come in suspition of her maidenhead lost, the people both bring her to the gates of this caue, that they may be tryed by this pipe, for shee which is suspected of whoredome, adorned in a long garment appointed for that purpose, doth descend into the caue, where taking the pipe and putting it to her mouth, if she be a virgin a most sweet and a most heavenly sound is heard, whether it be because that place hath a hill sound hidden in rocks, or whether because Pan himselfe doth play vppon it, the gates are open of theyr owne accord, and the virgin returneth crowned with a garland of pine tree, but if shee faile her selfe a virgin, in stead of playing on the pipe, the caue sendeth weeping and mourning, wherefore the people leaving the woman there, depart away. But the third day the virgin which is gouernour of the place, goeth into the caue, where shee findeth the pipe throwen downe, but the woman is not to be founde: this triall must you abide, wherefore bethinke your selfe before you go downe, if Leucippe be a virgin (as I truly would haue her) shee shall finde the pipe sauourable vnto her, whose triall neuer deceiued any. Leucippe before the priest hadde ended his tale, Doo not you (said she) take care for me, for I will very willingly descend therein, wishing to be locked fast without any companion. I am very gladd (quoth the priest) that you are so well resolved, reioycing at this your felicitie. But when it beganne to waxe late, euery one went to his lodging where the priest had appointed: Clinias did not sup with vs because he would not seeme to trouble our host, but he returned thither where he lodged before. But Sostratus having heard that which was reported of the pipe, seemed vnto vs to feare, lest that for modesties sake to him wee would belie our owne virginities: wherefore I bekened to her priuily that she should rid her father of that fear, for she had learned before how to perswade him to beleue it, seeming also to suspect the like matter, because she perceiued so soon what I meant by my bekening, for she going to bedde

having

having done her dutie to her father, bad him be of good comfort, saying, father beleue my wordes, for neuer a one of vs here (so Diana preserve me) hath dissembled in any thing. The next day when the sacrifices were readie, Sostratus and the priest went about their offerings, and the multitude of people assembled together, to be partakers of their oblations: and they cried out with great applause to the goddess. But Therander (for he also was then present) went vnto the Gouernour, saying: Let vs deferre the appearance vntill to morrow: for whome you yesterday condemned, many haue let go free, but Scellhenes is not to be found, wherefore in the meane time, I will provide that my witnesses bee readie. But when the day came, Therander made a speech in this forme, what wordes shall I vse? what beginning of speaking should I make? or whome should I accuse first or last? I do not know, for many things are done boldly by many, which offer themselves to mee to be spoken of, alike and in greatnesse, and more manerly in that it is superfluous to be spoken of in this accusation, for I feare least that I shall not expresse in my speech, that which my minde doth conceiue, since my tongue doth stricke to drawe them to my remembrance. For while that I haften to speake, of those things which hitherto haue not bene spoken, all my licence seemeth to be taken away from me, so that I cannot finish my causes which I begunne: for when adulterers kill or other mens seruants, murderers rauish other mens wives, and bawdes doe deliuer men condemned from their punishment, when harlots do prophane the holy Temples of the gods, wee had neede of diuerse accusers. Write the decree of the gouernour, and his counsell: you heare what his sentence is, I being the accuser: you haue decreed once that Clitophon shoulde die, where is the headman to hang him by? where to set out his body for poison? Nowe according to the lawe he is dead, and the day of his punishment is passed, what say you (ye religious and mercifull priests) I pray you what doth the lawe provide for them, which go about to let them free which are already condemned to die: either sure youre authority is greater

then the power of the the Prince and his counsaile, or else you haue done amisse, wherefore O most noble prince you must come downe, and giue this man your place and authoritie to iudge weighty matters, you haue no more power to punish wicked men, for this fellow absolutely whom he list: why doe you stand like a priuate person amongst vs? Why do not you get vp, and sit in your throne, and declare the lawe vnto vs: or if you please cast all lawes aside, and gouerne like a tyrant? Do not thinke your selfe, O man, but to bee honoured a like with Diana her selfe, whose honour thou hast filthily arrogated to thy selfe: who euer saw her temple made a prison, as it plainly appeareth, when a murtherer, and an adulterer shall stand before the Goddesse, O most unworthy fact! an adulterer to lodge with Diana, and an vnchaste and immodest woman to defile her Temples. O most mightie prince, it behoueth you now to looke about you, and to suppress these manifold vices, which lately are growen vp in this common wealth.

Then stood vp the priest, a man most ready to replie, and one which was well read in Aristophanes, beganne to inueigh verie cololy and merrily agaynst Therlander his youth. It is (said he) an argument of an impure mouth, so reprochfully to inueigh agaynst honest and vpright men: for hee not onely here, but also euery where else, hath had his tongue ready to speake reprochfullie of anie man: being a youth, hee was conuersant with all immodest persons, with them hee spent his tyme: when hee is farthest from all modestie, hee most of all pretendeth continencie, feigning himselfe studious of the liberrall sciences, yet subiect to all sinne and iniquitie, hee abuseth them to his owne lust: for leauing his fathers house, hee hyed a Cottage, where hee dwelt, flying the company of honest men, and selling those of whome hee might haue any gaine: when hee did exercise his minde with those lewde vices, yet hee counterfeited priuatnesse. I my selfe haue scene him annoynt his bodie in the scholes, runne races, and how young men (for hee did euer strue with his superi-

superiours) did abuse his bodie: and this hee did when hee was a youth: but when hee came to mans estate, whatsoeuer was priuately done by him, hee made it knowne: but being nowe waxen elder in yeares, hee exercised all thinges whatsoeuer did please him, enermore sharpening a lewde and dissolute tongue, which hee vsed to all dishonestie, that hee woulde spitte his reproches in euerie mans face, carrying that malapert stoutnesse in his countenaunce, which hee conceived in his minde: insomuch that whome you haue thought worthy of the Priesthoope, hee doth not feare in most scurrile wordes to reuile. If I had liued anie where else then in all your sightes, I knowe hee woulde haue spoken more liberally of me, and of those whose companie I vse: But when you your selues doe knowe, howe farre from them I haue ledde my life, which hee doth accuse mee off: I will refute those thinges as well as I can, which hee hath objected agaynst mee. Thou hast (saith hee) loosed one condemned to die: and at this he doth repine, calling mee Tyrant, and casting manie more vile tauntes vpon me: spuing by the ranorous poison from his heart, as though it were more likely that he were a Tyrant, which deliuereth the guiltlesse, and not condemned: then he which beliuereth the slanderers. But first, what law had you to cast a straunger and a framan into prison: Which of the gouernours appoynted it? by what iudgement was he commaunded to be bound? But let vs confesse that he is guiltie of all these thinges which thou hast layde to his charge: is it not the dutie of the law to enquire, and to conuince by sufficient proofe: is it not the fruition of the law which hath authoritie ouer thee and all, to commaund him to bee bounde: neither is it in euerie mans power to commaund it without the iudgement of the lawe. If that thou dost arrogate this to thy selfe, why dost not thou shut the doores, adicurne the court, and cast out the officers: But what thou hast objected to me before the prince, may be more iustly and truly spoken of thy selfe. O prince it is you which must rise vp to Therlander, for you haue authoritie but only in wordes: this one man alone indeede, doth

doth all which becommeth you to do, and that mozeoner which you neuer would dare to doe, you haue counsellors without which you wil decree nothing, neither is there any thing which by your authoritie you dare set downe, befoze that you sit down in your throne: nor did you euer at your house command any man to be bound. But this Centurion, hee is both people, gouernour, prince: and to conclude, he one, is made all. He punisheth at home, hee giueth sentence, he commaundeth to be bound, and the euening is iudgement time with him. A night Iudge, and worthy of the darke, which nowe explaineth againe, thou hast vnloosed a guiltie person, and one whose sentence is to die: but what guiltie person I pray you? to what death? I bid thee speake the cause of his damnation, thou wilt say he is condemned of murder: then he hath killed one? But what is shee? Canst thou shewe her? No truly, thou canst not. Her whome thou sayest was murdered, standeth here befoze thy face, and yet art not thou ashamed to accuse one of murder. This is not the Image of the Payde: neither hath Pluto sent her hither dead to reproue thee: but thou art rather to be condemned of murder, and that of a double one too, which did kill the Payde by report, and wouldst haue slaine the man in deed: thou wouldst haue slaine her in deed, we knowe all that that then didst to her in the countrey. But the great Godhead of Diana, was the preservation of them both, by taking the one out of Solihenes hands, and deliuering the other out of thy fingers. But why diddest thou sende away Solihenes? Art not thou ashamed not onely to accuse strangers, but also to belie and slander them. Thus much I haue to say, to cleare my selfe fro those crimes which thou diddest obiect against mee: but that which belongeth to these strangers, I leaue the defence of them to your owne consciences. But when as another patrone, a man of no obscure house, was about to speake for mee and Melite: another of Therсандers aduocates, whose name was Sop ter, pscuented him. So he said he, good M. Nicostratu: (for so our patron was called) it is my turne to speake against these adulterers, for

Thersander

Thersander his speech was onely occupied in accusing the priest, neither did hee touch any thing which belonged to this guiltie person, wherefoze I will proue him worthy of this & another death, then shall you haue time to quit him if you can: when he had said so, stroking by his haire, and making ready his forehead to lie, he began thus: You haue heard the vnseemely and dishonest talke of the priest, wherein he hath shewed nothing but only deuised fall crimes against Thersander, taking chiefe the beginning of his speech, from those things which Thersander had spoken of him: but that which Thersander did speake of him he is able to defende and iustifie for true, so he deliuered a guiltie person from bonds, entertained a harlot, and hath lodged an adulterer: he whilst that hee did go about to bring Thersander into enuie by reprouing of his life, did deale altogether by slandering: if there be any thing which becommeth a priest to do, it is this chieflie, to keepe his tongue from slandering. But leauing these, let vs come to the matter in debate which he spake of openly, complaining that the adulterer manifestly taken was by vs, cast into prison: I cannot chosse but maruell wherefoze the priest would labour so greatly in defending these olde matters, although I coniecture at the cause, surely he beheld their faces, wherof one is beautiful and of tender yeeres, the other is not only well fauored, but also faire and personable stature, and iudged fitte for his owne pleasures. But which of these doth most delight thee? you sapt altogether, and you lay altogether, neither was there any beholder of your nightly reuels: wherefoze I feare least that that which was Dianas temple, you haue made it the sanctuary of Venus, but afterwards it shall be decreed whether you be fit for your priesthood or no: but that which belongeth to Thersander his manners, there is no man here but knoweth how modestly, moderately, and temperately hee hath liued euer from his infancie, which as soone as hee came to his ripe yeeres, according to the law married a wife, at length hee deceined himself in his choice, for he hath found her other wise since then hee first tooke her to haue beene: for it is most likely that shee also befoze that time had accompanied with others whom she kept close from her husband, at length her chastity came in common, and shee gaue her selfe to all licentiousnesse, for her husband being gone abroade into a far countrey, thinking that time to be most fit for to fulfill her desires, the wretched woman tooke this impu-

dent

dent youth vnto her (for what miserie can be greater, then to haue such a loue, which amongst women can supply the dutie of a man, and amongst men serue in steede of a woman) neither was it sufficient to entise him to naughtinesse in a strange cittie: but she must bring him hither with her curr the huge sea, in & meane time lying alwaies with him, and solacing themselves with their pleasure together in the ship where all men did behold. And filthie lust common to sea and land: And adultery defiling both Aegypt and Ionia! This woman did not onely filthily behaue her selfe with him, but shee must haue a crier: And you men of Ephesus beholde this adulterer! neither is she ashamed yet: this honest woman taught him these ornaments which he hath about him, least hee should returne with her vnseemely to any: these pretious merchandise hath she bestowed on her loue, but (saith she) I thought my husband had bin dead, then this name of adultery had bin cleane taken away, but now he is returned: I pray you what will you call it? Then Therlander interpreting Sopater saide: there is no neede of more question about this matter, for what belongeth to Melite, and to her which is saide to be the daughter of this stranger, which made this sacrifice, which truly is my seruant, I accept these conditions. Recite those conditions: Therlander propoeth these conditions of Melite and Leucippe, that she, since she saith that she neuer committed any dishonour with this stranger in my absence, shall confirme it with an oath and shall go into the fountaine of holy Stix, there if that she be found not to haue forsworne her selfe, she shall be set free, but this other, if she haue lost her virginity, shall serue bondage to her maister: neither is it lawfull for any woman to enter into the temple of Diana except shee be a seruant, but if she do affirme shee is a virgin, she shall be shut in the caue where the pipe hangeth: we presently accepted the conditions, not doubting but that Leucippe was a virgin: Melite liked it wel, affirming that she neuer had any thing to do with me in Therlanders absence, except talking together. And I also said I do not refuse the conditions, adding this which is more, that there is neither citizen nor stranger, which hauing such familiarity with her as I had, could challenge if that you proue this false that I speake I will endure what punishment you shall lay vpon me: wherefore these things being finished, & comparay was dismissed, & it was further more decreed, that the next day wee should

should be tried vpon these conditions. But y<sup>e</sup> history of the fountain of Stix, was in this maner: there was a certaine beautifull virgin whose name was Rhodope, which did delight much in hunting, being very swift in running, & skilfull in casting of a dart, she was girt with a girdle, with a miter vpon hir head, hir clothes tucked vp to her knee, her haire long and hanging vpon her shoulder. Diana meeting with this maide by chance on a day, and liking her very well, lead her a hunting with her, their pray which they took, saying should be diuided amongst them, wherefore she did sweare that as yet she had kept her virginity, & that she fled the company of men, and would not suffer the shames of Venus: which when Venus heard, being moued with anger, shee determined with her selfe to reuenge the pride of this maide: it so fell forth there was a yong youth of Ephesus, equally as faire amongst men as Rhodope was accounted amongst women: this youth was called Euthenicus, he was wonderfully delighted in hunting as Rhodope was, he also did abhorre from Venus sports, wherefore on a time they went both a hunting. Venus got her thither also, and drew both their wilde beasts together into one place, Diana then was absent: wherefore Venus thus spake vnto her boy: my son, dost thou not see this couple, how they are expert of our secrets, and enemies also: and that bold girle very brauely swore a great oath against me, thou seest them yonder following the harts, wherefore go thou and hunt, and first take reuenge of this malapert girle, for thy dart will now slie more certainly, wherefore both draw their bowes together, the virgin vpon the hart, and Cupid vpon her, neither were their strokes in vaine, for the huntresse her selfe was the pray, shee gaue a mortall wound to the hart, but receiued a deeper wound in her owne heart, whose feare was such & immediately she fell in loue with Euthenicus, who not long after felt y<sup>e</sup> same sore. When did they begin to behold one another, and cast their eyes vpon each other, inso much y<sup>e</sup> they neuer would withdraw their sights. But not long after their wounds began to grow vp, & loue brought them together into a caue where now this spring is, where the faith of their oaths was utterly abrogated. Afterwards Diana met Venus, who laughed and smiled vpon her, but shee when shee vnderstood the matter, she transformed the mayd cuck there where shee lost her virginity into a fountaine, so that it cometh to passe, that



if any be accused of their virginitie lost, they go down to this spring, whose water scant cometh up to the mid-leg. The triall is made after this manner: the which is suspected is brought forth, & first she solemnely taketh her oath, which is written down in paper, & hanged about her neck, & thus descendeth into the spring: if her oath be true, the water neuer moueth at al, but if she be false, it riseth to her neck, & couereth the paper: while we were talking thus, it drew towards night, & euery man after supper went to his chamber where they lodged before. The next day the people came together againe, before whom Therlander went with a merrie countenance: but Leucippe being adorned in a long white garment comming down to her fete, which was wouen of fine thredes, having a girdle about her middle, her head adorned with purple tyze, her fete naked, she went into the caue, which when as I did beholde, I was afformed with a sodaine feare, and beganne thus to speake to my selfe: I do not doubt but that Leucippe is as yet a virgin, but when I do remember what this God was, I was in a great feare lest he the would be the pipe: she fled from this god into the woods, but we haue included within thy gates our pledge, that if thou wouldst pursue her, shee would not flie away. But O thou God Pan, be mercifull vnto vs, neither breake the lawes of this place which we keepe holy, but restore Leucippe vntouched: this league was made betwene Diana and thee, do not therfore violate it & receiue a virgin. Whilst I did talke thus to my selfe, I heard a swete sounde, and they which stood by reioyced, saying: that they neuer heard a more pleasant sounde: the leaues of the doore did open of their owne accord, and Leucippe came forth, all the multitude shouting for ioy, began to rayle vppon Therlander: but I could not declare in any speech the ioy which I conceived in my minde.

Having gotten this famous victorie, wee went to the fontaine of Scix, that we might make triall of the other condition: the people came together to beholde, all the other things were in a readinesse, wherefore they tyed the writing about Melites necke, and with a merrie countenance shee went downe into the spring, the water as it was remained lowe, neither exceeded his accustomed bounde, wherefore when the time was come that shee shoulde come forth of the spring, the Prince took her by the hande, and lead her forth of the water, Therlander being apparantly

apparantly convicted in two things, fearing also the third, ran home as fast he could, fearing least the people would oppress him with stones: for behold two yong men celines to Melite, brought Sosthenes, for she had sent two seruants before to seeke him, which when Therlander saw, seeing now his fate would be known if y Sosthenes were examined, by night fled out of the citie. In the mean season, the Judges commanded Sosthenes to be kept in hold: we being absolved of all these crimes & accusations, with all mens commendations were let free. The next day Sosthenes was brought into y court, who when he saw that punishment was provided for him, incontinently confessed all what Therlander ment to do, and also what himself suggested to him, together with all the other things which they talked together of before Leucippes doore. But Therlander (who now was absēt) was banished: we being invited again to supper to y priests house, what calamities of ours I remitted there the night before to rehearse, I now went forward withall, Leucippe now fearing her father no more, because she was found a maid, reherced her owne mishap, not without great pleasure. To whom, said I, I haue declared our mishaps vntil I come to Pharus, where y pirats did violently take you away: wherefore tell you the fine device of the thauce, & what was meant by the head which was cut off fro the body, y your father also may know it: for this alone is wanting. When said she: The woman which you saw was laine, was one of them which sell apples and peares by the sea shore, whom they got into their ship, promising hir that they would marry her vnto one of the mariners: but after that they had gotten me, hoysing vp their sayles, and plying their oares, when they saw how neare they were pursued, they plucked off my apparel, and put it on her backe, apparelling mee like wise in hers. And hauing thus attired her, they placed her vpon the top of the hinder end of the ship, that she might be seene of them which pursued her, and there they cut off her head, the bodie as you saw they flong into the sea, but the head they kept a little space in the ship. But when they perceyued that no bodie pursued them, they cast it out alle. I do not certainly knowe for what intent they took in that woman, except that as it happened to mee after ward, that they would sell her, but she was laine in my stead, that the pursuers might be deceyued, thinking that they could gaine the more by the sale of mee, then of her. Where did I beholde Charea, which was the authour



and counsellor of her death, to suffer worthy punishment. For when as the other pyrates denied that he should enjoy mee alone, because that he had taken that other woman, and slaine her, which perhaps might haue bene a gaine to them, said that I should be sold, and the money equally distributed amongst them: but he defending his owne cause, denied, saying that he agreed with them before that he should take her for his private profite alone, and not to the common vtilitie: but one of them which stode behind him, hearing him thus wrongfully challenging me alone, tooke his sword and stroke off his head: and so suffering iust punishment for his rape, was cast into the sea. Two dayes after being carried I know not whither, the pyrats sold me to a merchant, who receyuing his money againe sold me to Sosthenes. When said Sosthenes, since that you my children haue reported your mishaps, heare of me, what happened to Calligone, Cliriphon his sister at home, that I may not go free alone without declaring something: but I hearing my sisters name did listen more attentively: speake, sayde I, father when you please, so that you say the truth. When he rehearsed all, as I had shewed before the Oracle, as well the sacrifice, as the shippe, and the manner of her rape, adding moreover, that when Callisthenes perceived she was not his daughter, although he knew that the matter went so: yet otherwise then he thought, yet he ceased not to loue her, but casting himselfe downe at her fete, he spake to her in this sort. O mistresse do not think me to be a pyrate, or such a wicked person; I am borne of a noble house in Byzantium, and will giue place to none in birth: loue constrained me to lay after the manner of theues, these ambushes for you, but thinke me henceforward your seruant. And first, I giue to you my self, and willingly also bestow on you all my wealth and substance, which neuer your father would haue imparted to you: I will abstaine as long as you will from violating of your virginitie. With these words and many other, more apter to persuade (for he was of comely personage, and in talke very pleasant and earnest to me) he wonne the maid to his owne desire. And after he returned to Byzantium, he indowd her with most of his liuing, he attired her richly with gold and precious stones, and many other iewels which are requisite to the adorning of a woman. And as shee was a virgin when he tooke her away: so he suffered her to continue before he had promised: but he himselfe in handling many

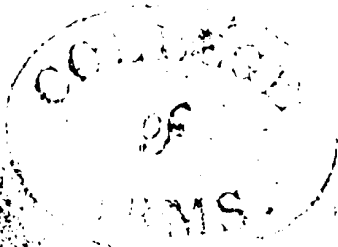
and counsellor of her death, to suffer worthy punishment. For when as the other pyrates denied that he should enjoy mee alone, because that he had taken that other woman, and slaine her, which perhaps might haue bene a gaine to them, said that I should be sold, and the money equally distributed amongst them: but he defending his owne cause, denied, saying that he agreed with them before that he should take her for his private profite alone, and not to the common vtilitie: but one of them which stood behind him, hearing him thus wrongfully challenging me alone, took his sword and stroke off his head: and so suffering iust punishment for his rage, was cast into the sea. Two dayes after being carried I know not whither, the pyrates sold me to a merchant, who receyuing his money againe sold me to Sosthenes. Then said Sosthenes, since that you my children haue reported your mishaps, heare of me, what happened to Calligone, Clitiphon his sister at home, that I may not goe alone without declaring something: but I hearing my sisters name did listen more attentively: spake, sayde I, father when you please. So that you say she liueth. When he rehearsed all, as I had said before the Oracle, as well the sacrifice, as the shippe, and the manner of her rape, adding moreover, that when Callisthenes perceived she was not his daughter, although he knew that the matter went forth otherwise then he thought, yet he ceased not to loue her, but casting himselfe downe at her feet, he spake to her in this sort. O my daughter, do not think me to be a pyrate, or such a wicked person; I am borne of a noble house in Byzantium, and will giue place to none: but my loue constrained me to lay after the manner of thyestes, that I might see you, but thinke me henceforward your servant. And thus I giue to you my self, and willingly also bestow on you all my wealth and substance, which neuer your father would haue imparted to you: I will abstaine as long as you will from violating of your virginitie. With these wordes and many other, more apter to perswade (for he was of kindly personage, and in talke very pleasant and earnest to me) he wonne the maid to his owne desire. And after he returned to Byzantium, he indowed her with most of his living, he adired her richly with gold and precious stones, and many other iewels which are requisite to the adorning of a woman. And as she was a virgin when he took her away: so he suffered her to continue as before he had promised: but hee himselfe in handling many

many matters, behaued himselfe verie gently, courteously and civilly, and vpon a suddaine there was a new reformation of the man, for he did giue place to his elders, and readie he was to salute whom soeuer he met, when before hee was a great spender of his good, his former riot was turned into libertie. To conclude, he dealt so wisely in all his affaires, that all men marvelled, that of a suddaine, from so lamish, hee was become so chaste: he alwayes loued me, and I likewise had a good opinion of him, thinking that this excessive prodigalitie, did rather shewe a bountifullnesse of nature then any intemperance in the man, remembering what was sayde once of Themistocles, that when hee was verie dissolute in his youth, yet in the ende hee excelled all the Athenians, in wisdom and fortitude: wherefore it repented mee that I had denied him my daughter when he would haue had her into marriage, for hee did giue me great honour, calling mee father, and being armed he accompanied me through the market place: neither did his minde abhorre from martiall affaires: for when hee was a boy, he behaued himselfe courageously: so that in those intemperate yong yeares, in valour and chualtrie hee seemed to excell: But coming to mans estate, when his strength increased in his bodie, his chiefest desire was to follow militarie affaires, to profite the common wealth with his skill: wherefore he was created generall of the armie with mee, whereby hee won great honour, willing to obey me in all things.

After wee had gotten the victorie ouer our enemies, the Gods assisting vs, wee returned to Byzantium, I came hither to giue thanks to the Gods, hee went to sacrifice to Hercules at Tyrus. But first Callisthenes took mee by the hande, and tolde mee all what hee had done for Calligones sake, wherefore my father sayde, the cause of these things which hee did in our youth, is the fierie heate of those yeares, but what hee doeth afterwards are done with discretion and iudgement: wherefore hee sayde Callisthenes to me, I haue kept her a virgin yet, especially in tyme of warre, when no man then by his greed will let slippe such occasions to his pleasure, wherefore now I determine to carrie her to Tyrus to her father, and there according to the lawes, to marrie her: if that I can get his good will, it will be well: but if hee bee sicwarde and will not, let him take his daughter againe, a virgin

a virgin as she was when I toke her, which when I haue married,  
 I wil endow her with a large patrimonie: wherefoze since al things  
 haue fallen out so well, contrarie to Therlanders expectations, I  
 haue determined first to go to Bizantium, and from thence to sail  
 to Tyrus. When he had made an ende of his tale, wee went euery  
 man to bed, as we had before. The next day Clinias returned vnto  
 vs, and certified vs, that Therlander was fled away. Wee  
 stayed there thre dayes (so, our appearance did last so long) then we  
 went againe to the prince, and having recited the lawes, whereby he  
 found that Therlander had no cause of iust accusation against vs,  
 we departed: and taking ship, with a gentle gale of winde we came  
 to Byzantium, where we finished our long desired mariages.  
 When we layed to Tyrus, whether when Calisthenes was come  
 two dayes before, we found my father offering sacrifice the next  
 day for my sisters marriage: wherefoze we also were present, that we  
 might be partakers of the same, requesting the gods to graunt  
 our mariages to be happy and fortunate: where we agreed  
 to stay, vpon this condition, that winter being  
 past, we should returne againe  
 to Byzantium.

FINIS.



## QUARTO.

598. *ACHILLES TATIUS. The most delectable and pleasant  
 History of Clitophon and Leucippe: Written first in  
 Greeke, by Achilles Statius, an Alexandrian: and now  
 newly translated into English. By W. B., black letter,  
 lacks  $L_2$  and  $N_2$  30. Inner top corner margin of title and  
 preface torn off affecting 3 or 4 letters, a few headlines and  
 initials cut off, a few others, and an ornamental cut into  
 3 or 4 small holes in  $K_2$  4 affecting several letters, and  
 several middle holes: sold not subject to return.*

*Printed by Thomas Cressel, 1597.*

Very rare. In Palmer's List of English Editions and  
 Translations of Greek and Latin Classics printed before  
 1611, one copy is recorded. A copy, probably the same,  
 was sold in these Rooms on July 17, 1916.